The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

NO. 195 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, [redacted] Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Insoline" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

Why an Investment in Indian War Bonds is the Soundest Investment in the World?

India's National Debt is comparatively small and the country possesses vast assets.

INDIA'S NATIONAL DEBT on 31st March 1917 was £285,310,304.
INDIA'S ASSETS on 31st March 1917 were as follows:—

£178,295,439	invested in construction of Railways.
£ 43,374,626	invested in construction of Irrigation.
£ 12,133,709	lent to Native States, Corporations and Agriculturists.
£ 32,980,480	Gold Standard Reserve.
£ 32,303,809	Cash Balances in India and in England.
Total £299,088,063	

From the above it will be seen that the credit of the Government of India is second to none of the great countries of the world.

Invest in the safest investment in existence by

Buying War Bonds.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diplama Examinations a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Mecows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1918, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR LORRY, ELECTRIC LAMPS AND REQUISITES, RUBBER GOODS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 461 of 1918.

Bhagwanlal Premji Worah ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Charles Dutt and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Bhagwanlal Premji Worah and Mr. Charles Dutt, Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Order made on the 1st day of August, 1918, in the said suit the undermentioned goods belonging to the Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co. will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, in the office of the said Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co., in Medows Street, opposite New Share Bazar on MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), 5,276 Pcs. Royal Ediswan M. F. Lamps 230 Volts, assorted candle power, about 300 lbs. D. C. C. Wire No. 19-20 36½ pieces carbon filament lamps, 87 pieces dry battery, 286 pieces Holland made ½ Watt lamps, 200, 300 and 500 candle power, 230 volts and 110 volts, 9 coils Calendar cables sizes 3/20, and 7/20, and 7/18—2500 M. G. M., 80 pieces Japanese M. F. lamps, 33 lengths I. R. auction hose, 1,703½ft. 2 rolls weighing about 242 lbs. Asbestos wire woven cloth, sizes 1/8in. and 1/16in., 67 Reams brown packing papers, 10 cwts. asbestos Mill Board, 1 roll canvas delivery hose 2½in. Japanese, 28 boxes Bristol steel lacing, 31 pairs Morris patent instantaneous couplings, 1 hand fire extinguisher, 2 tons compressed asbestos jointing "Culmino" sizes 1/8in., 1/16in., and 1/32in., 1 iron safe by Kanhialal and Sons, tables, chairs, cupboards, tools and implements, 1 motor car, "Vulcan" make, 1 motor lorry with platform body suitable for carrying purposes make "Orleans," 2 Motor Tyres and 2 Tubes Dunlop make. These two motor cars can be seen at the Bombay Motor Car Co., Elphinstone Circle.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

Property on view.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 25 BALES WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of E. E. Elisha Sassoon, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. K. E. Ephraim of New Nagpada:—

Ex. S. S. "Clan Gordon."

4 bales each 50 pieces Sassoon's White Nainsooks No. 999.

Ex. S. S. "Castalia."

6 bales each 50 pieces Sassoon's White Nainsooks No. 999.

Ex. S. S. "Elysia."

3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170.

Ex. S. S. "City of Agra."

2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170.

10 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SALE OF 8 DRUMS CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nussarwanji and Co. sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Prince's Dock the following:—

S. P 15453 and Co.—1/8: 8 drums chloride of zinc ex. S. S. City of Bristol.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days.

SORABJI CAWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Stationery, provision, toys, hair clippers, printing papers, hardware, advertising matter, cotton piece goods, old newspaper: F. P. Cotton, sugar, potato starch, soft sugar, empty cases, etc., etc.

150 bags potato starch.
15 bales cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, tins of ghee, rafters and loose coal, etc.

49 tins ghee Shujaulpur to Carnac Bridge, Inv. 55 of 17—3—18 R. R. 2057—41.
300 cases Ghee.
37 bundles Coir Ropes of thick section.
2 bags Salamisri.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th August, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials except the tiles of the building No. 436 at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Executors of the estates of a deceased Parsi gentleman, teakwood gown press, teapoys, folding stand soil linen basket, Japanese round table, low chair, electric table fan, wall clock, time-pieces, musical box, flower vases and tabla ornaments, wooden and iron bedsteads, baba cradle, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 bullock cart nearly new suitable for soda water factory, millowners and furniture removing Co.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of August, 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dr. Fernandes' House, Girgaum Back Road, in the gully next to the Imperial Cinema very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, Japanese tea sets, platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, writing tables, Encyclopaedia and Engineering books, rich table ornaments, corner cabinets, pictures, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, double meat-safe, hatstand, cane chairs, carpets, beaded door chicks, table and wall clocks, kerosene oil stoves, bentwood chairs, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of T. D. W. Gillespie, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 16th Aug. 1918.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.

FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

Address:—
L. J. SHAW (b) Khetwadi, BOMBAY No. 2.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS.—Rosy Peaches No. 20 or 24 Rs. 7/8; Grapes Seedless and Long 8 lbs. Rs. 6 and Rs. 7; Delicious Pears No. 12 Rs. 7/4, delivery free. The SINDH & BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY., Quetta, Tel. "Beauty." 1260

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two experienced CIVIL ENGINEERS by an influential Firm of Contractors. Apply sharp to Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1293

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced HANDWATCH-MAKER, pay according to qualifications. Apply D. L. GURKHA, 5th R. Bn., Kirkee. 1288

WANTED—A good SHORTHAND TYPIST, stating salary required. Apply to Box No. 715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1286

WANTED—Experienced and influential SALESMAN for Hardware and Sundries by an Import Firm. Apply sharp with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1297

WANTED—Experienced EURASIAN CLERKS in Mill Line for a local Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1250

WANTED—An expert TYPIST, well acquainted with Fire Insurance business. Apply to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1283

WANTED—A first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER having good experience. Apply stating terms to:—HIRALAL RAMGOPAL, Wardha. 1265

WANTED.

WANTED—A two-seater in good working order, a CALCOT or an A. C. preferred. Apply Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1289

WANTED—An experienced TRAVELLING AGENT to canvas business in Southern and Northern India. See personally. M. P. MUNSHI & Co., 210, Khokha Bazar, Bombay No. 3. 1261

WANTED—Independent or as a sub-tenant OFFICE ROOM on ground floor or 1st storey in Hummum Street, Medows Street, Apollo Street, Bruce Lane or Tamarind Lane. Apply KARSANDAS GOCULDAS, 70, Apollo Street. 1240

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-0. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1193

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

TAYLOR LANG'S MULES—Spare parts for sale. Apply HUBLI MILLS, LTD., Hubli. 1294

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—A STOCK of about 400 GALVANIZED IRON DRUMS, Machine made. For particulars please apply to No. 4, Ali Mansur Building, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 1233

TO BE LET.

TO LET—FLATS for Parsis only near Chowpaty, 3 bedrooms, etc. (2). 2 FLATS for Office premises in a new building, at Ballard Pier. (3). Immediately a FLAT at Byculla Club Road. Rent Rs. 150. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele. 3430. 1295

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TANNED SHEEP AND GOAT SKINS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the sale of about 22,000 pieces partially tanned Mesopotamian Sheep and Goat Skins.

The skins may be inspected and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

Offers per lb. weight will be received up to the 28th instant.

J. W. MACFARLANE,
Deputy Controller (Hides),
Indian Munitions Board.

Dharavi, Bombay,
12th August, 1918. 1272

NOTICE.

WASTE PAPER.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of waste paper of this office, as may be available from time to time, for a period of one year from the 1st September, 1918, to the 31st August, 1919. Prices should be quoted per ton.

2 Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty only) and sent under a sealed cover addressed as follows:—

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WASTE PAPER.

The Deputy Traffic Manager, General,
G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay.

They must reach this office not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 24th August, 1918.

3. The deposits will be refunded to those whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The General Traffic Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay,
15th August, 1918. 1300

WANTED.

WANTED—For employment at the BOMBAY WIRELESS STATION, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC. Good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 150, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the Undersigned.

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering,
Bombay Division.

1236

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch, will be REMOVED to BALLARD PIER ROAD on and after the 18th August, 1918, and all communications are to be addressed thereto from that date.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

5th August, 1918. 1140

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SPECIAL TRAINS.

DUE to the conditions created by the war, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company cannot undertake to run Special trains for the public, and paragraph 61 at page 117 of the current Coaching Guide must be considered as cancelled until further notice. 1232

FOR SALE.

FIVE MOTOR CARS in perfect working order and maintained under European supervision, three auto-wheels, two Landaulette bodies, and one old 'Humber' car (not in working order) are for sale; for which sealed offers (Superscribed as 'Offers for Motor cars' or for bodies, or for auto-wheels as it may be) will be received by the undersigned till 27th instant 11 a.m., after which they will be opened before the General Commanding Baroda Army, Baroda, who reserves the right of rejecting any or all offers without assigning any reasons. For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY,
Garage Assistant, Palace Garage,
Baroda.

1168

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, NAGAR AVELI

(Portuguese Territory.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), at the Administrator's Office at Silvassa (via Daman Road Station, B. B. C. I. Ry), a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held for the sale of all the forest products contained in the two valuable and never exploited Forests of Oombarkui and Bonta, in accordance with the terms and conditions published in the "Portuguese Government Gazette," (Boletim Official) No. 64, dated 9th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the above said forests and all of different kinds available for constructions.

It will be permitted to the Purchasers to reduce to Charcoal wood that they may wish.

The terms and conditions can also be seen at the said Office on every Office-day.

Silvassa, dated 12th August, 1918

(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA,
Administrator.

1269

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of September to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd day of August, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 Noon to 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
J. W. NISSIM,
Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1918. 1280

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty-eight per share has been declared, and will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant to shareholders on the Register on the 14th instant.

The Dividend will be paid to shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on week days and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m (Standard Time) on Saturdays.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th August, 1918. 1281

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KAPILRAM HARDEVRAM NANABHAI, KANAYALAL HARDEVRAM NANABHAI and MADANLAL HARDEVRAM NANABHAI, of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest, of whatsoever kind or nature, to or in the said property or any part thereof, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to the claims or interests, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 6,678 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7202, together with the bungalow, outhonses and other buildings thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3198, Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Shapurji Jivaji and now of Government, on or towards the South by the property of Mulraj Khatau, on or towards the East by the property of Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Shapurji Jivaji and now of Darasha Bomanji Dubash.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1918.

PAYNE & CO.,
1299 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

To-Night !

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION.

WHEN A WOMAN HATES

TO-MORROW !

JACKO ! JACKO !

The Super-Monkey, the most clever animal actor in the world.

TOMORROW EVENING AT 7 P. M.

OUR WAR LOAN PRIZE SHOW.

Rs. 100-War Bond will be given away as prize. Every one a chance.

MR. R. P. KARKARIA, M. A., will deliver a short speech on the occasion.

SPECIAL WAR LOAN FILM will also be shown.

Also

Special Music with Indian JALTARANG accompaniment.

Time Rolls On !

This Day—Friday—will be a matter of the past before you will be able to realise the fact.

The Third Week is dripping away. Programme changes to-morrow. The powerful and sensational two Episodes Nos. 5 and 6—5,000 feet—will be gone for good to-morrow.

"The Secret Kingdom"

The mightiest serial exhibited in Bombay has made a furore in Cinema circles.

To-day's Programme includes

"STEEL HEARTS"

A-3,000 feet Drama; and a

Foolshead Comedy.

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

This Evening 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

To-Night Friday 16th August

"The House of Glass"

Sat. & Sun. 17th & 18th August

" FAIR & WARMER "

Sunday Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30

A NOTABLE EVENT

MISS KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER

The leading lady of the

Frawley Comedy Company

will appear in

"THE CLOSING NET"

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 ONLY.

GLADYS HULETTE

in the delightful Pathe Gold Rooster play of newspaper life in a small city

" OVER THE HILL "

TO-MORROW: Shakespeare's Classic Masterpiece

" ROMEO & JULIET "

Featuring: FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLEY BAYNE.

"SERVED THE BEAST RIGHT!"

The husband who has a pretty and a faithful Wife, and still makes an ass of himself by sending delicious flowers to a young helpless girl, is served right by Frank Norwood—who thrashes the fellow every inch of him!

SEE IT TO-DAY—THE LAST DAY—

AT

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THE DELICIOUS PATHE FRERES SERIAL,

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

IS PROGRESSING FAMOUSLY.

TO-DAY:—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Hidden Hand



A terrifying figure, he slinks through the story of

The Hidden Hand

the amazing mystery serial produced by

PATHE

His knowledge is fifty years in advance of the times. Science is his ally. Frightfulness is one of his weapons. Thrills? Yes! Action? Yes! Suspense? Yes! You will be held from the first to the last episode.

A Stellar Cast Featuring the Beautiful

DORIS KENYON

with SHELDON LEWIS of "Iron Claw" and "Exploits of Elaine" fame, ARLINE PRETTY and MAHLON HAMILTON

Written by Arthur B. Reeve, author of "Craig Kennedy" stories, and Chas. A. Logue.

TO-NIGHT

EXCLUSIVELY AT

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

on MONDAY AUG. 19th at 6 p.m.

Under the patronage and in presence of

T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON

AN

Entertainment

will be given by children of the

CHILDREN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

President:
H. E. LADY WILLINGDON, C.I., D.B.E.

GOBLINS
DUTCH MARIONETTES
SPANISH DANCERS
TABLEAUX
OLD ENGLISH DANCES

Tickets:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Booking at ROSE & Co now open.

P[redacted]E

GA[redacted]
GREAT G[redacted]
At 6-30 [redacted]
THE [redacted]
presents

LAST WEEK!
Continued SUCCESS of the inimitable
ALBERT MORROW
All New Programme
COMPLETE CHANGE
You see what you don't see and don't see what you think you see.
If you just nod to a friend
You Miss a Trick.
A rapid series of original surprises introducing
DORIS LEE
MENTAL TELEPATHIST.
Ask her anything, she will tell you communications passing between living minds through channels other than the known sensory ones.
GREAT HIT MADE BY
GORDON FORBES
all new act including
MIMICRY.....Hear his WONDERFUL IMITATIONS OF cats, birds, dogs, lions, etc.
EDWARD LUPIN
at a piano
in his humorous entertainment.
MISS NORAH MOORE
in a repertoire of patriotic songs.
CH. MORRIS
in comedy songs and dances.

To-morrow Saturday, at 4-45
SPECIAL MATINEE FOR CHILDREN.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO:

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9-30

The Great Play on the Social Evil:

"DAMAGED GOODS"

By Brieux—Member of the French Academy.

A powerful sermon touching with urgency and good sense on the Hidden Disease. It is poignant and dramatic and its message is one of sympathy and of hope.

(FOR ADULTS ONLY.)

MATINEE SATURDAY the 17th at 5 p.m.
Walter Howard's Great Drama

" SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE "

MONDAY THE 19th & TUESDAY THE 20th
The Screaming London Farce

"THE GLAD EYE"

Wednesday the 21st
By Special Request
The charming Irish Comedy

"PEG O' MY HEART"

By J. Hartley Manners

PEG—DORIS-PHILLIPS

Thursday the 22nd
Charles Dickens' Great Masterpiece

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Period—French Revolution

Matinee: Wednesday 21st at 5 p.m.: Matinee
The Screaming Farce

" YE[redacted]DS "

BOOKING AT [redacted] ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15.
MATINEE:—Stalls Re. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 12.

POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY AT 6-30

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
The Great British 5-Reel Feature
" THE LABOUR LEADER "
featuring the Brilliant London Actress
Christine Silver
ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Boxes Rs. 2 per seat. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

If you are a Lawyer, a Clerk, a Student or a Business man,

BUY A

DIAMOND POINT 14-CARAT GOLD NIB

FOUNTAIN PEN.

It is of American Manufacture.

It is a companion that never fails at the right moment.

Every pen guaranteed
from Rs. 2-12-0 upwards

Self-filling pens
from Rs. 3-12-0 „

Special terms to Trade

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA & BURMA

LT. H. KHANNA

Barla Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY—3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Next Saturday at 6-30

Commences the 1st Episode of a New and Exciting Serial

"SOCIAL PIRATES"

The New Excelsior Serial.

THERE WILL BE 15 EPISODES AND TWO WILL BE SHOWN EVERY WEEK

Remember the title

"SOCIAL PIRATES"

2 Complete stories every week.

EACH EPISODE WILL BE A COMPLETE STORY

"SOCIAL PIRATES"

Commences next Saturday.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM., GIRGAUM

Presents The Universal "Butterfly" feature

The Secret Man

featuring Harry Carey and Little Elizabeth Janes directed by Francis Ford showing how an escaped convict redeemed himself by sacrificing his chances for freedom to save a child's life together with a two-part Comic SOAPSUDS & SIRENS and the latest number of

The Universal Screen Magazine.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.



The Finest Pastime

RIDE A

B.S.A BICYCLE

Owing to extreme accuracy in manufacture, every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable. For over half a century the B.S.A. name has been associated with highest quality. The "Three Guns" trade mark, shown above, appears on all genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Coal shares were in strong request and a large turnover was reported in these stocks at advancing rates for many of them which were most in request. In jute mill shares buyers were holding off and there was very little business reported in consequence the tone of the market ruling easier. In the miscellaneous section a moderate business passed. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bansra 28-8, Barboni 15-12, Bansjorah 25, Bengal Giridih 27-8, Borrea Dhemo 13, Burrakur 54, Churulia 20, Central Pench 14-12, Central Dharmaband 19, Damagurriah 20-12, Empire 12-4, Equitable 48-8, Ghusick 21-8, Gopalichuck 15-4, Jasnadih 12-8, Jainty Central 20, Jainty West 17-12, Jamoni 12-8, Kasta 7-4 p Kinuri 13-8, Kuardi 25, Lakurka 50-8, New Kessurgarh 33-3, New Tetturya 21, Raneegunge 50-4, Samla Kendra 22-4, Satpukuria 12-8, Sendra 24, Sowardih 18-8, Searsole 11-4, Standard 50, Tettulmuri 18-12, Western 31-4.

Jute.—Anglo-India ord 370, Auckland ord 445, Belvedere ord 660, Empire ord 74-8, Fort Gloster ord 955, Gourepore ord 1200, Howrah ord 62, Hooghly ord 119, Kamarhatty ord 855, Kanknarrah ord 813, Kelvin ord 868 xd, Lawrence ord 617, Lansdowne ord 442, Lothian ord 405, National ord 600, Northbrook ord 71, Reliance ord 54, Standard ord 700, Waverley 11-8.

Miscellaneous.—Assam Saw Mills 25, Britannia Biscuits 17, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 265, Bowreah Cotton ord 385, Bengal Bonded Warehouse 162, Calcutta City Flour 20, Enamelled Ironware 8 p, Ganges Rope 62, Indian Iron and Steel 4 p, Kumardhubi Engineering 56-8 xd, New Ring Mills ord 145, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 26-8, Steel Products 18-10.

Rubber.—Ayer Panas 8.40, Lunaz 6.50, Melekeff 4.30, Paj t.m. 10.15, Telak Anson 9.60.

Tea.—Bishnauth 23-4, Gopur 2 p.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 70 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70-8.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

There was even less doing in jute mill shares than yesterday, in fact sellers greatly predominated over buyers and under the circumstances very little business was put through with prices giving way. Quite a large business was reported in coal shares with prices fully firm and some cases showing hardening tendency. Jainty Central, Samla Kendra, New Manbhoom and Churulia were all higher in response to a strong demand. Miscellaneous section was well patronised, but without any feature of special interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bansra 30, Baraboni 16, Bansdeopur 40, Bengal Bhatdee 13, Bhalanbararee 50, Bokaro and Ramgurh 27-12, Borrea 38, Burra Dhemo 14-4, Burrakur 56-8, Churulia 21-12, Deoghur 12-12, Damuda 14-4, Deoli 51, Empire 12-8, Ghusick 23-12, Gopalichuck 15-8, Govindpur 26-4, Jainty Central 24-4, Jasnadhi 12-12, Jainty West 19-8, Jumoni 13, Kasta 7 p, Kendurdih 12-8, Kinuri 14-8, Kosoonda 28, Kuardi 25, Lakurka 52-8, Nazira 13, New Manbhoom 29-4, Nek Kessurgarh 34, New Tetturya 21-12, New Kenbah 14-5, North Damuda 14-8, Nowaghur 30-4, Phularitand 14, Samla Kendra 23, Satpukuria 8-12, Sowardih 18-10, Standard 51, Tettulmuri 19-12, Union 18, Western 31-4.

Jute.—Anglo-India ord 377, Auckland ord 4[illegible], Budge-Budge ord 770, Fort Gloster ord 9[illegible], Howrah ord 61, Kamarhatty ord 848, Lawrence ord 670, Northbrook ord 72, Reliance ord 53-8.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 44-12, Bengal Brass 37-8, Britannia Biscuits 16-12, Burn and Co. ord 375 s.l., Calcutta City Flour 20-8, Howrah Oil 74, Kumardhubi Engineering 156-8 x.d., Sanitary and Septic 14.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 70 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-4 to Rs. 70-8.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED

Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

Coral Island	..Rs. 3	Pope Joan	..Re.1–12
Mary Price	.. " 5	Mary Stuart..	" 1– 4
Bronze Statue	.. " 3	Macaire	.. " 1– 0
Loves of Harem	. " 3	Necromancer .	" 0–12

Soldier's Wife .. .. Rs. 1–4

Mysteries of London .. " 8–0

" Old London .. " 2–4

MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

		Rs.	as.	p.
(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12	0	0
(2)	Mysteries of London 13 vols	8	0	0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6	0	0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	0	0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4	0
(7)	Rye House plot in 4 vols.	3	0	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8	0
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2	4	
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	0	
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3	0	0

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT, MADRAS.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 3rd August 1918, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 5; Broach City 7; other places in Broach District 28; Surat District 1; West Khandesh District 30; Thana District 14; Satara District 54; Nasik District 13; Poona District 36; Sholapur District 9; Belgaum District 20; Dharwar District, Hubli City 34; other places in Dharwar District 86; Bijapur District 66; Kanara District 9; Karachi City 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 53; Cambay State 7; Akalkote State 7; Savnur State 19; Satara Agency 12; Rewa Kantha Agency 3; Mandvi 1; Mundra 1; Porbunder 5; other places in Kathiawar Agency 20; Total 547.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..	150
" " Imports	..	..	4,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	..	..	22.32
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakelleridis ..	..	..	30.19
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	Oct.		29.42
	Jan.		28.83
	Mar.		28.81
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. ..	Oct.		28.2[illegible]
	Jan.		27.97

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	22.36
Sept.	22.13
Oct.	21.86
Nov.	21.67
Dec.	21.56

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	22.23
Sept.	21.97
Oct.	21.70
Nov.	21.51
Dec.	21.39

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.28
" Fully Good	17.03
" Fine	17.53
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.07
" " Fully Good	18.82
" " Fine	18.32
" Broach Good	21.22
" " Fully Good	21.47
" " Fine	21.72
" Scinde Good	16.28
" " Fully Good	17.03
" " Fine	17.53

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 13th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
42,000	were alloted	to Calcutta	
4,21,000	" "	to Bombay	4,63,000
Nil		to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/6.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 28% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
13,42,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	
28,92,000	" "	to Bombay	55,37,000
14,03,000		to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/5 29/32.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 28% { above that rate in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York Oct.	30.05
" " Jan.	29.5[illegible]
" " Mar.	29.47
Spot Cotton at New York	33.4[illegible]
" " Orleans	29.50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	28.99
" " Jan.	28.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8[illegible]
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	99[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug 13th

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	57
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½
Government Securities 3%	58½
Ex. On London at Paris France	26.95

WAR LOANS.

London Aug 13th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	Mutilated.
5% New	£94 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 13th.

WHEAT.

Wheats:—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat Value	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED

Tone of Linseed:—Value.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	15/6
do. do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	16/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	17/9
do. do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	18/4½

Tone:—Nothing doing.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct Sellers	3/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	2/1½

Tone:—Weaker.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

The nominal rate this morning for Fine Broach September was Rs. 943. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 941, and after declining to Rs. 935 gradually improved to Rs. 945. At Colaba the opening rate was Rs. 952, and after further fluctuations the closing rates were as under.

Ready Cotton keeps very steady and there is a moderate demand for high class lots and stapled styles.

Business in New Crop under the new hedge contracts was to have commenced to-day, but it seems unlikely that anything will be done for a few days as we understand that Brokers licences have not yet been issued, nor have the complete Rules and Regulation been published.

QUOTATIONS 7 P. M.

Fine Broach	..	Sept.	Rs. 947
Good Sawginned Dharwar ..		"	" 905
" M. G. Coompta		"	" 970
" " Westerns		"	" 900

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 15TH AUGUST 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery
M.G. Bengals					Prices unchanged from 14th inst.
Sawginned Dharwar					
M.G. Westerns					
M.G. Coompta					
M.G. Bagalkot					
M.G. Kadi Viramgam					
M.G. Anjar					
M.G. Mundra					
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan					
Laktar Ginned					
M.G. Athni Miraj					
M.G. Broach					

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Aug. 1918

Cotton	6,464	bales.
Wheat	9,199	cwts.
Linseed	16,010	"
Rape, &c	1,164	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	526	"
Groundnuts	901	"
Castorseed	12,434	"
Rice	84,624	"
Kyrancloves	Nil	
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,641	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maise	Nil	
Barley	203	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Aug. 15th, 1918.—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat: White Delhi 78-28	63	8	0	9	4	0
" " Cawnpore 78-28	62	8	0	9	4	0
" Kal[illegible] Bangle	62	8	0	9	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	2	0	8	8	0
" Cawnpore	8	0	0	8	6	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	8	8	0	8	14	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9	9	0	9	15	0
" Thin	9	3	0	9	8	0
Teelseed: White	85	0	0	—		
" Sejar	80	0	0	—		
" Gajar	76	0	0	—		
" Black	59	0	0	—		
Poppyseed, White	11	0	0	11	8	0
Groundnut	59	0	0	—		
Mowraseed	5	14	0	—		
Barley	42	8	0	—		
Castorseed	75	0	0	15	8	0
Forward	Rs	a	p			
Linseed Sept	10	5	0			
Linseed May	11	11	0			
Wheat April-May	9	1	0			
Wheat Aug-Sept	9	5	0			

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, Aug. 15th, 1918

rate per lb.

	Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1—9—14
Shapurji No. 10	1—9—13
Simplex No. 16	1—9—6
Edward No. 16	1—9—4
Light House No. 1[illegible]	1—10—0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 15th, 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 3
Fcs. Demand	201
American Dollars	270
Hongkong "	133
Shanghai	324½
Japan	150½
Singapore	164½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 15th.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	2,825-0	1,64,875- 0
Cash Certificates	"	3,805-4	2,54,998-12
Total	..	6,630-4	4,19,873-12

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-15-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-10-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Frcs. 203.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147.
60/Dst Japan Rs. 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 227.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 321¾.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was steady and a fair amount of business was done both in Cotton Mill shares and Tata Steel shares.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,400, Swan 975, Standard 2,090, Simplex 1,060, Shapurji 157-8, Pearls 780, New Greats 460, New City 1,350, M. Petit 2,910, Madhowji 2,865, Luxmi Cotton 1,930, Kohinoor 1,700, Kastoorchand 1,535, Ind. Malwa 410, Ind. Bleaching 215, Finlay 740, Fazulbhoy 950, David 650, Currimbhoy 482-8, Crescent 312-8, Coorla 1,100, Colaba 1,620, Century 555, Cen. India 2,850, Bradbury 580, By. United 1,195, By. Dyeing 1,600, Advance 1,650, Tata Mill 910, Vishnu 950, Bundi 25, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,550, Tata Ord. 310, Tata Defd. 1,570, Tata New O. 115, Tata New D. 570, Alcocks 870, By. Burma 770, By. Tramway 410, Tata Hydro 1,375.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,400, Swan 975, Standard 2,085, Simplex 1,062-8, Shapurji 155, Pearls 780, New Greats 460, M. Petit 2,950, Madhowji 2,870, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,700, Kastoorchand 1,535, Ind. Malwa 410, Ind. Bleaching 210, Finlay 740, Fazulbhoy 950, David 650, Currimbhoy 486, Crescent 310, Colaba 1,620, Century 555, Cen. India 2,850, By. United 1,190, By Dyeing 1,610, Advance 1,650, Tata Ord. 310, Tata Defd. 1,576, Bundi 24, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,550, Tata New O. 115, Tata New D. 5[illegible], Alcocks [illegible], By. Burma 775, By. Tramway 410, Tata Hydro 1,3[illegible].

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Aug. 15.)

Mr. V. J. Deshpande, Head Karkun, Igatpuri, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the following additional power. Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

Messrs. S. N. Sayad and B. N. Rav, Head Karkuns of the Erandol and Chopda Talukas, respectively, and Magistrates of the Third Class in the district of East Khandesh are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second Class in that district and are nvested with the following additional power. Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

Mr. Y. A. Gorvadkar, Acting Mamlatdar of the Nandgaon Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the following additional power. Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

In suppression of Government Notification dated the 25th July, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Bhagvandas Gopaldas Tolat, deceased, pending further orders:—

Mr. Keshav Anant Sapre, Subordinate Judge at Sangamner, to be Subordinate Judge at Barsi.

Mr. Chandramukhram Dhanvantram Pandya, Joint Subordinate Judge at Islampur, to be Subordinate Judge at Sangamner.

Mr. Dattatraya Ganesh Agashe, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Islampur.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Keshavlal Vithaldas Desai, Subordinate Judge at Dahanu, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 150.

Mr. Jekisondas Pranjiwandas Chokshi, District Inspector, Land Records, in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional power. Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Jasper Sisson resigns his temporary commission, subject to his Majesty's approval.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from 15th August 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. W. Inder, on reversion from Military duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, on reversion from Military duty, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, pending relief by Mr. R. W. Inder, and thereafter to be Divisional Forest Officer in Sind, vice Mr. H. L. Newman, proceeding on deputation with the Indian Munitions Board.

The Rev. P. H. Loyd, temporary Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay with effect from the 1st August. 1918

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Sardar Shrinivasrao Kupuswami Mudliar to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, with effect from the date of expiration of his present term of appointment, namely, the 15th July 1918.

In modification of Government Notification, dated the 3rd April 1918, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hotchand Chandumal to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., on leave and thereafter to be substantive Municipal Commissioner vice Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Khareghat, I.M.S. (retired), on the close of the Matheran season, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, vice Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., B.C. (Cantab), D.P.H. (Cantab.), I.M.S.

Assistant Surgeon Dara Jamasp Asana, L.M. & S., on the close of the Mahableshwar season, to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, vice Assistant Surgeon Shankarlal Chunilal Jarivala, L.M. & S.

Mr. V. F. Barker, J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General Branch, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 16th August, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following acting arrangements vice Mr. Barker—

Mr. Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, B.A., Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General Branch.

Mr. Sadashiv Bhaskar Limaye, B.A., Senior Superintendent, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), vice Mr. Pandia.

Mr. C. M. Lane, Executive Engineer on special duty, is granted privilege leave in India, for one month with effect from the 1st September 1918 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Executive Engineer, is appointed to carry on special duty during Mr. Lane's absence on privilege leave in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Sukkur Barrage Project District.

Having been invalided by the Medical Board at the India Office, Mr. H. B. Evington, B.A., Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from his Majesty's service with effect from the date of expiry of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification dated 13th February, 1918.

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TRY YOUR LUCK!

A fine opportunity for the Poor.

CAMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

FIRST PRIZE OF RS. 20,000.

PRICE OF EACH TICKET Rs. 2.

This lottery is started with the permission of the Administrator of the Cambay State. The amount realised will be distributed in prizes after deducting the expenses and the commission. It will be drawn in the presence of the State Officers and the gentry. All prizes except the last will be given in War Loan or Cash Certificates.

The Closing Day—9th Sept. 1918.

The Drawing Day—23rd Sept. 1918.

For particulars apply to the Secretaries, Cambay State War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

AMBALAL JOSHI,
B. N. SHAH,
Hon. Secretaries.

Cambay, 18th June, 1918. 989

COSSI SILK

Cossi Silk for one suit complete for Rs 7-8.
Pure Cossi Silk for one suit complete for Rs 16-8

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With plain and fancy borders suitable for Ladie's and Gentlemen's use.
Size 5 yds. × 44 inches. Price Rs. 11-8 per dhotie.

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Size:—3 yds. × 50 inches
With plain border on sides Price Rs. 7.
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I have seen the samples of your silk and mercerised cloths. They are well wooven and well finished. They appear durable and of good quality and their prices are reasonable.

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one.

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NERVINE TONIC PILLS

are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose.

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SOLE AGENTS:—THE SOUTH INDIAN STORES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"FOR THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT."

ENFORCED LABOUR IN KAIRA.

Kachia Pitamber Raiji vs. The King-Emperor
(Malek Jora accused.)

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the District Magistrate of Kaira, who dismissed the application of the petitioner.

The facts are briefly these:—On the morning of the 2nd April last, one Malek Jora, servant under the Mamlatdar of Matar came to the house of the petitioner Pitamber and took away the petitioner's cart and one of the bullocks without taking the permission of the petitioner's son, Shanker who was present there the petitioner being away from the house. On the morning of the same day one Bachar Kanchod a servant of the said Mamlatdar's once came to the petitioner's field and after calling upon the petitioner's son to drive the cart which had been forcibly removed in the morning to the Chora, the said Bechar dragged him a few paces and gave him slaps on the neck and the back, and that consequently Shanker had filed against the said Bechar a complaint before the Magistrate. On the next morning the petitioner was asked by the Mukhi of Matar to remove his cart and bullocks from the Chora, but the petitioner replied that he could not remove it as it was forcibly removed from his house by the opponent. On the same day the petitioner was served with a summons under section 189, of the Land Revenue Code, which section had no application to the present proceedings, calling upon him to appear before the Mamlatdar to give his statement as regards his receiving back his cart. That the petitioner submitted his statement that the opponent had taken away his cart and bullocks forcibly from his house and that he was going to file a complaint of theft for that purpose through this pleader and that the cart and bullocks might be returned to him in due course on making a Punchnama after his complaint was disposed of. On that same day the petitioner filed a complaint of theft against the opponent in the Court of the Second Class Magistrate of Matar. The Magistrate asked the petitioner to appear before him with his pleader and witnesses on the next day. The petitioner went with his pleader and witnesses to the Court, but the Magistrate was absent during Court hours and his pleader's request to the first revenue clerk to receive his Vakilatnama was refused. Thereafter the Magistrate dismissed the petitioner's complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code without calling upon the petitioner to appear with his pleader and witnesses and without hearing them. The petitioner then applied to the District, who rejected the application, observing:—"I am told that if this Ravania is not brought to justice the consequence will be that any one can remove any person's property with impunity. I am not concerned, however, with possible consequences but with the question whether accepting the complainant's version of what happened the accused stole the cart. His conduct certainly was not that of a thief for he took the cart to the Mamlatdar's office. To make out a charge of theft it is necessary to prove dishonest intention, and it is said that the learned Magistrate has confused intention with motive. It certainly does not appear from the complainant's own account that the accused intended to cause wrongful gain to himself or even to Government or wrongful loss to the complainant; he was doubtless aware that Government pays for what it hires. In the absence of any dishonest intention in the mind of the accused of which there is no indication either in his conduct or in the facts alleged in the complaint, it is clear that whatever enmity the accused may have committed it was not theft. I consider therefore that the complaint was properly dismissed. I reject the application.

Justice Hayward in delivering the judgment observed:—

This is an application to set aside the order of the District Magistrate of Kaira refusing to order further inquiry into the applicant's complaint of theft against a village servant for seizing his cart and bullocks for the service of Government. It has been urged on behalf of the applicant that the seizure must on the facts alleged be presumed to have been dishonest as the intention upon those facts must be presumed to have been to cause loss by unlawful means of the temporary use of the cart and bullocks to the applicant within the meaning of sections 23 and 24 of the Indian Penal Code, and that that being so, the taking must upon these facts be presumed to have been a taking with a dishonest intention within the meaning of section 378 of the Indian Penal Code. It has been urged in reply that the action of the village servant ought not to be presumed to have been dishonest in as much as it must obviously have been under the orders of his official superior and that there would have resulted no actual loss to the applicant as ample remuneration would have been paid for the use of the cart and bullocks by the Government. It appears to me however, that at this stage it is not possible to speculate upon what might or might not have been the orders under which the village servant acted and what might or might not have been the remuneration which would eventually have been paid to the applicant for the use of his cart on behalf of the Government. We have not before us at this stage any evidence to show what orders were issued to the village servant, by whom they were issued or for what precise purposes the use of the cart and bullocks was required by the Government. We are, therefore, unable to consider whether the orders issued were legal orders so as to prevent the action of the village servant from amounting to the use of unlawful means within the definition of wrongful loss.

LEGALITY OF ORDERS.

It has been suggested that the orders, whatever they may have been, might be justified by existing Regulations and reference has been made to the standing orders of 1881 printed at pages 26 and 27 of Nairne's Revenue Hand Book, but it has not been shown whether those orders are still in force or whether they have ever received legal sanction, and it is to be observed that they have been considered in two cases before the one in 1885 in Re the petition of Rakhmaji reported in I.L.R. 9 Bom. 558 and the other in 1897 in the case of Budho vs. Keso reported in 21 Bon. 773 and that then no legal sanction could be indicated to the satisfaction of the Court. It seems to me, therefore, that the applicant's complaint demands further inquiry in order that these matters may be considered and decided by an appropriate Magistrate. It may well be that justification will be forthcoming for the seizure of the cart and bullocks. It is not for us to say anything more about that at present. It is a subject for consideration at the further inquiry to be held by the Magistrate. All that it is necessary or proper for us to say is that a "prima facie" case of theft has on the facts alleged been made out within the definitions contained in the Indian Penal Code and that therefore there ought to be a regular trial before an appropriate Magistrate under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. It must however be observed that there are various degrees of theft and that this particular one would not appear "prima facie" to be of a very serious nature, though the principle involved may be of considerable importance. It seems to me therefore that the remand ought to be accompanied with a direction that reasonable bail should be allowed pending the trial. This order is necessary as theft is a non-bailable offence under the Criminal Procedure Code. It also seems to me desirable in view of the importance of the underlying principle that the case should be tried by a First Class Magistrate to be selected by the District Magistrate of Kaira.

GOVERNMENT'S POWERS OF INTERFERENCE.

Justice Heaton added:—The matter is one of real importance. But though the offence alleged is called theft and appears, assuming the facts as stated in the complaint, to come within the definition of theft in the Penal Code, there is little if anything in the case of what one commonly means by the word criminality. It is suggested by the Government Pleader that there is really nothing more than a Civil wrong and that a civil Court would be the appropriate tribunal to deal with this case. But I cannot accede to this argument. According to the complaint, that is all that we have at present to go on, a man's bullock cart and one of his bullocks were taken away against the will of the person who at the moment had charge of them. Now that would, it seems to me, if one knew no more in the matter, be plainly a case of theft and it would be so emphatically a case of theft that I think it would be more appropriately dealt with in the criminal than in the civil courts. The only additional circumstance that we can assume until evidence is taken and facts are proved, is that the cart was taken away for a Government purpose. But it does not appear until the contrary is shown that Government have larger powers in interfering with private property in this sort of way than have private persons. On the question of theft in such circumstances as these I think the Magistrate who will have to dispose of this matter will find useful guidance in the case of Queen Empress vs. Shri Churn Chungo reported in 22 Cal. 1917 and in the case of Emperor vs. Soba and in the case of Emperor vs. Sabalsang reported in 4 Bom. L. R. 936. It may be that the accused will be able to establish acts which will show that he cannot properly be convicted of theft. But I think that the complaint does make out a case against him, and I also think taking into consideration all the circumstances that have been urged, that it is a case which he ought to be called upon to meet and that therefore process should be issued by the Magistrate.

Mr. G. N. Thakore and Mr. H. V. Divalia appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CRIMINAL LAW IN MOTION.

A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

DAGDU BHAU PATIL *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the judgment of the District Magistrate of Thana. The District Magistrate confirmed the order of compensation passed on the present applicant under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Second Class Magistrate of Kalyan. The Magistrate ordered the petitioner to pay Rs. 25 as compensation for making this vexatious complaint to the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused cut twelve "injayali" trees standing on the land owned by and in actual kabja of the complainant. The accused, it was alleged, cut the trees without the complainant's consent and removed the wood of the trees worth about Rs. 40 from the place. The complainant gave information of the alleged theft of the property to the police. The Police Sub-Inspector made investigation into the matter, arrested the accused and committed them for trial under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code for theft.

The Magistrate in discharging all the accused observed: "In view of the facts and evidence before him the complainant has no title to the land on which the trees in question stood. The prosecution has failed to prove the vahivat of the land in question. The accused admitted cutting of the trees and their removal, but they said that land from which the trees were cut belonged to them. The matter of the alleged dispute was of civil nature and to be got decided if necessary at all by a civil court but instead of going through the right course he appears to have made an attempt to utilize the process of a criminal court for the enforcement of a civil right. Parties must not be encouraged to resort to the criminal courts in cases in which the point at issue between them is one which can more appropriately be decided by a civil court. In view of the above facts I am inclined to conclude that the complainant had made this complaint to the police against the accused out of malice and in order to vex them. It appears to me that the complaint was vexatious made simply to harass the accused by dragging them to a criminal court under the garb of a criminal prosecution for the matter clearly of a civil nature."

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel refused to interfere with the order of the lower Court and dismissed the application.

Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

BANGALORE CHILD MURDER CASE.

MAN AND WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

Major E. H. S. James, Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, to-day delivered judgment in the Marwari child murder case, in which Naga, a Hindu milkman and Yessoda Bai, a Eurasian woman, were charged, the former with alleged murder and robbery and the latter with abetment of the alleged murder and robbery. The case created considerable sensation. One of the assessors found both the accused "not guilty" and the others found them "guilty."

In the course of his judgment his Honour found both the accused "guilty" of the charges and sentenced them to the extreme penalty and directed the accused to be condemned to death. He ordered the approver, who is the mistress of Naga, to be released from custody.

BENGALI YOUTHS ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED HURT TO POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Dacca Special Tribunal commenced the hearing of a case in which Sudhir Chunder Mazumdar and two other Bengali youths stood charged with making preparation to commit a dacoity. It was alleged that in the course of arrest Sudhir inflicted wounds on Mr. Wardle, Superintendent of Police, and a constable with a "kukri." Twenty-seven witnesses have been examined. The case is proceeding.

The Sessions Judge of Pabna sentenced two Bengalees to seven years' transportation for firing at the police while searching the house of the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors. Payne & Co., Little & Co., Surveyer & Co.

3-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.

4-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchanura Jaggonath, Manilal & Kher.

5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

6-18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

1-18-678-17— and 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors.

9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1207-16—Ard H D & Co., Nensi Mooraj v. Khakie Nensey, Shroff & D.

328-18—Mans H M & Co., Cawasji Framji & Co. v. The Holland Bombay Trading Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

10-18—M V Gokhale, The Kolapur Southern Maratha Bank Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Dhondu Shadashiv Kale & ors, Judah and S, Shamrao M & H, Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

728-18—Madhowji K & Ch., Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Jaisingbhai Chunilal a firm.

729-18—Craigie B & Co., Shivram Nandlal and anr v. J A Grant & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D, Not to be called on till, 22-8-18.

739-18—Madhowji K & Ch, Shamaldas Amichand a firm v. Panamchand Runchorddas & anr.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.

881-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tavachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.

181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.

935-17—Mulla & Mulla, Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gagalbhai & Co a firm, Edg G W & Co.

949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

761-18—Malvi M R & Co., S S Bavri v. R S Tashenwalla.

906-10—Shamrao M & H, N N Ghadiali v. J C Keravala.

T & I J.—Forbes & Co., Dinbai Vazir.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

397-16—Pandia & Co., Vithaldas Narayen & ors v. Schroder Smedt & Co. Ld. Little & Co., Part Heard, 9-8-18.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla & M, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsee Assoo and Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusroo Herjibhai Printer & Co. a firm, Dastur & Co.

LONG CAUSE.

684-17—Jam R & D, Dossabhai Herachand a firm v. Verchand Dalchharam a firm & anr, Hiralal Th & Co., Khandvalla & Co., Part heard, 16-7-18.

Madras Government has directed that the children of men who have enlisted in the combatant branches of the Army since the outbreak of the war should, so long as they remain in service, be exempt from payment of fees in elementary schools and be allowed to pay half the standard rates of fees in colleges and secondary schools. Government has also directed that the above concessions be extended to children of sepoys who enlisted in the combatant branches of the Army prior to the outbreak of the war so long as they remain in service.

(Continued from Column 4.)

such defaulters punished in a deterrent manner. Of course some responsibility ought also to rest on the owners by making them answerable if the drivers engaged by them are found to indulge repeatedly in the habit of being extortionate in their demands, for the public are firmly convinced that any consideration however lenient and mild would not be sufficient in the eyes of these people.—Yours etc.,

P. E. G.

August 14th 1918.

HACKNEY VICTORIA FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find from newspapers that the owners of hack Victorias have memorialized to the Commissioner of Police for an enhancement in the table of fares for public conveyances. As I drive a horse and a carriage, I know it fully well what additional charges one has to incur in these days, and I fully sympathize with the petitioners. They really ought to get a suitable earning on their investment, but they have chosen a wrong direction by which to exact their dues. It is the driver to whom the carriage is let out by the owner who pockets now-a-days a handsome profit and the latter must demand an enhanced rate from the former. One that has an experience of these Victoriawallas can unhesitatingly say that in 80 cases out of 100 plying outside the Fort, they ask an exorbitant fare and flatly refuse to take it until they get what they ask. Many a driver is up to any trick whatever, to exact from his fare an amount exceeding as much as possible the legal one. Public opinion till now was that the Police connived at it taking into consideration the present dearth and war conditions. But when one hears the petitioners complaining of the undue severity of the Police I for one think it otherwise and say with stress that the Police have been more lenient to the Victoriawallas than what they should be. This class of men of late has been annoying the public a great deal, and resorts to a number of tricks to defy the fare. The following may be noted among a few of the principal methods the Bombay garrywalla practises now-a-days:—

1. He will not keep his garry at the stand but either away from it or near a tea shop thus giving an appearance that he is not plying for hire.
2. At Railway stations and theatres he keeps one of his comrades in the carriage to show that he is engaged beforehand.
3. Before allowing his fare to step in, he would first of all insist on stipulating the amount he expects.
4. When a servant is sent to the nearest stand to fetch a garry, he returns with a word to the effect that the garrywalla first of all wants to know what he is going to be paid.
5. A rainy day or a prospect of a heavy rain-fall is one of the trite excuses he openly gives for asking a ridiculously exorbitant fare.

Before the present schedule of fares came into force our Victorias had a minimum fare of 4 annas for a distance up to 1 mile and a return fare equivalent to a fare and a half. Considering this fact our single fares have increased by 50 per cent. and return ones by 100. As an instance, if one takes a garry from the Marine Lines station to the Small Causes Court and back with a halt of 10 minutes there, he is asked to pay 12 annas as against 6 annas before 1909.

Comparing with Calcutta the Bombay garry would be the worse for it. The latter on an average does not come up to the level of the 2nd Class Calcutta vis-a-vis both in comfort and expenses though some of them are without rubber tyres. I would show here below how the hackneys of Calcutta and Bombay contrast with one another:—

CALCUTTA—

(i) It has 3 classes of carriage, 1st, 2nd and 3rd and has fares both by distance and time. 1st Class is a four seated rubber tyred vis-a-vis, drawn by a pair of horses, a decent turnout with an additional syce.

Fares by distance—8 annas up to 1 mile and 6 annas for every additional mile or part.

Fares by time—Re. 1 for not exceeding 1 hour and annas 8 for every additional hour or part.

(ii) 2nd Class carriages are of 2 sorts:—(a) one or two horsed four seated vis-a-vis with or without rubber tyres with an extra syce. (b) Shigrams without rubber tyres drawn by a pair of ponies with an extra syce. The fares for (a) and (b) are:—By distance—6 annas for the 1st mile, and 4 annas for additional mile or part. By time—12 annas for the 1st hour and 6 annas for every additional hour or part.

(iii) 3rd class carriages which are rattling and rickety shigrams drawn by a pair of miserable nags, are not worth comparison.

BOMBAY—

(iv) With a certain boundary in the Fort.—Distance fare—4 annas. Time fare—12 annas for the 1st hour and 6 annas for each succeeding half hour or part of an half hour.

(v) Outside the Fort—Distance fare—At 6 annas a mile. Time fare—Within a radius of 3½ miles from the Floral Fountain Re. 1-12-0 for the 1st hour and 8 annas for every subsequent half hour.

It will be seen from the above details, that Bombay Victorias which for comparison's sake we might take on a level with 2nd Class vis-a-vis carriages at (ii) (a) above, have even now a rate higher than that at Calcutta, as shewn below:—

	Bombay Rs.	as.	Calcutta Rs.	as.	Higher by
1 mile	0	6	0	6	—
2 ,,	0	12	0	10	20%
3 ,,	1	2	0	14	28%
4 ,,	1	8	1	2	33%

Looking to the above table it is evident that the Bombay garry owners are on a better footing than those at Calcutta. However, if in the present exigencies it is deemed essential to minimize their grievance, it is desirable that such measures may be adopted as would afford relief to them and at the same time may not prove to be a permanent tax on the Bombay public. If once the fares are increased in the present special conditions, they would stay for ever. So, I would suggest that if there be a need at all, a temporary increase may be sanctioned somewhat on the following lines:—

(a) The present minimum fare of 4 annas within the Fort and 6 annas elsewhere be retained.

(b) For distances over 1½ mile certain percentage be authorized to be charged in the following proportions:—

Mile	Present Fare Rs.	as.	Proposed Fare Rs.	as.	Extra (Approximate)
1½	0	9	0	10	11%
2	0	12	0	14	16%
2½	0	15	1	2	20%
3	1	2	1	6	22%
3½	1	5	1	10	24%
4	1	8	1	14	25%

and for distance over 4 miles 25 per cent. in excess of the present tariff fares.

The concession of the above increase should be on the distinct understanding that the Police will be more vigilant than at present to detect cases of a breach of this, and have

(Continued in Column 3.)

For or Against?

The record of Germany in this War is blackened by the most inhuman atrocities—the most monstrous crimes against prisoners whom they have taken, and against inoffensive men and helpless women and children who have fallen into their remorseless hands.

These unspeakable barbarities are a part of our account against Germany. It is our duty to see that they settle in full to the very last item. There is no place in the world for such practices: no room within the borders of civilization for those who are guilty of them.

The fact that America is fighting is the most damning fact against Germany. It means that she has had a fair hearing in open court and has been condemned. It means that the whole of the civilised world is now against her. It means that no man who is worthy of the name can honourably hold back from giving himself wholly to the task of defeating her.

What are you doing

to stop German atrocities? The blood of Germany's victims on land and at the bottom of the sea cries out **to you** to prevent further bloodshed, and to punish the murderous German for his fearful crimes. Are you for or against the Criminals—you cannot be indifferent.

What would you do and how would you feel if your town or your village was in flames, your churches in ruin, your temples and mosques defiled, your women and your children homeless and destitute and a prey to the lustful German hordes? You would give everything to save your own life and you would give your last rupee to save those you love.

Our soldiers and our sailors have protected you for over four years from all the horrors of War—they have, by heroically fighting day and night, in fair weather and foul, kept you in peace and comfort and you go about your every-day affairs as if the greatest War in the world's history never existed.

Show your gratitude and your patriotism by

Buying War Bonds

—Buy all you can and Buy at once.

It's the least you can do and it is not asking much of you.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Seychelles, Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17.

Jagannath Sankerseth Anniversary, Public Meeting, Madhav Baug, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, August, 19.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30. instead of as previously notified.

Commemoration of 9th anniversary of passing away of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA.—Aug. 15, at Bombay, Louis J. E. de Souza, Pleader, aged 63 years. Funeral will leave his residency (Datoobhoy Buildings, 5 Queen's Road, behind the Allbless Baug), at 5 p.m., to-day, arriving at Haines Road Cemetery at 5-45 p.m. Relatives and friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT G. I. P. BYCULLA MECH ANICS INSTITUTE.

The Band of the Indian Defence Force Railway Battalion will play at the G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on the "Special Session of the Congress", to-morrow, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mandvi Branch.

A DADAR LECTURE.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), by Prof. G. M. Chiploonkar, on Sunday next on "Education in America." Special seating accomodation will be made for ladies.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

A meeting of the Volunteers of the Corps will be held in the office of the Bombay National Union, at 7 p.m., to-morrow, when their Captain will address them on "Duties of a Volunteer."

ARYAN EXECELSIOR LEAGUE.

Two public lectures will be delivered at Girgaum Boys' Gujarati School, near Prarthana Samaj, by Prof. S. M. Chiplunkar of Poona on "National Foundation of Education" to-morrow at 5-45 p.m. and Mr. G. P. Thakur on "Sultana Razia" on Sunday, the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

GHAT KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday, the 18th instant at 3-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Kanya Vidyalay Hall, when Mr. J. B. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Comparative Study of Various Religions."

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Monday the 19th instant, at 6 p.m. in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, to adopt the annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending March 20th 1918 and to elect a Managing Committee for the year 1918-19.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The commemoration of the 9th anniversary of the passing away of the late Mr. K. R Cama will be held at the Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, on Tuesday the 20th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. A. V. W. Jackson will preside, if he is in Bombay. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar.-at-Law will give a brief history of the origin, aims, and objects of the Institute. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, will deliver a discourse on "The Spiritual Element in Oriental Literature." The Bai Aimai K. R. Cama competitive essay prize will be awarded to Mr. Jal Pherozeshah Bulsara.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was good rain during the week in the Konkan, Nasik, Kolhapur and Savantvadi, slight to fair elsewhere in the Presidency proper and none in Sind. More rain is urgently needed in almost all districts. Sowing is retarded in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Transplantation is retarded in parts of Sind and Surat but continues under more favourable conditions in the Konkan. Germinated seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in parts of Karachi and Larkana and are withering in parts of Sind, the Deccan, Karnatak and in Kaira, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. In the same areas and in Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals the scarcity of fodder is being felt. Elsewhere for the present it is sufficient. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is sufficient and for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

RACING AT POONA.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

William The Beau 9-8, Footman 8-12, Gladiator 7-13, Screamer 9-8, Rueful 8-12, Missri Lal 7-10, Anthracite 9-7, All Silk 8-8, Margreen 7-7, Pantomime II 9-5, Laveco 8-8, Vid 7-5, Bandit 9-5, Little Nan 8-4, Bedspread 7-4, Dunskey 9-1, Philanthropist 7-13, Royal Band 7-3, Loxwood 8-12 and Redquill 7-13.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Miss Rollestone 9-0, Bellicose 8-1, Foolish Fancy 9-5, Waynflete 8-10, Tollendal 8-0, Bandit 9-5, Fire Finch 8-9, Cicatrix 7-10, Redspear 9-2, All Silk 8-8, Dorian 7-7, Happy Bird 9-1, Vanity Box 8-7, Binfield Grove 7-6, Louviers d'Or 9-1, Dress 8-5 and Glass Rock 7-5.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Spearwood 9-7, Johnnie H 8-6, Meridian 8-1, Merry Mabel 9-5, Lucky Thought 8-5, Fugle Lady 7-13, Dyna 9-2, King's Head 8-4, Sunglare 7-9, Fine Trout 9-0, Renette 8-4, South Star 7-9, Servian 8-11, Andoversford 8-4, Mintspear 7-7, Kresavichik 8-8, Belle Syme 8-3, Arles 7-4, Claim A 8-8 and Hunyadi 8-2.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Kayid 9-10, Nawabzada 8-4, Zuheir 7-10, Beyrut 9-4, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-4, Mooltan 7-8, Sparrow Hawk 9-3, Nassau 8-3, Royal Court 7-3, Red Cross 8-12, Money Gold 8-2, Balloon 7-3, Ace of Royals 8-9, Tawdry 8-0, Morning Light 6-12, Durban 8-7 and Dartmoor 7-12.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Tajilmulook 9-3, Morning Light 8-12, Good Luck 8-0, Balloon 9-3, Rose Hill 8-8, Angler 7-12, Najdi 9-2, Sufwat 8-5, Investment 7-12, Gazal 9-2, Natal 8-4, Bayonet 7-10, Black Ivory 9-1, Dandelion 8-4, Ata Allah 7-10, Ace of Hearts 9-1, Bluey Lee 8-3, Saood 7 9, Equator 9-0, Dowlat 8-0, Warminster 7 9, Ajmer 8-13, Mandil 8-0 and Makbul 7-8

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Amir Aswad 9-4, Raven 8-1, Shatra 7-6, Kaiumers 9-3, Good Morning 8-1, Salim 7-6, Creme-de-Menthe 9-2, Bill Bailey 8-0, Second String 7-3, Justice 9-2, Duhallow 7-13, Port Arthur 7-0, Cingalee 9-2, Hatham 7-13, Hurman 7-0, Cessation 9-1, Repeater 7-12, Harrington 6-12, Quantity 8-12, Astir 7-10, Rajputana 6-10, Resold 8-10, Contest 7-9, Tasmania 6-9, Resident 8-10, Otherwise 7-8, Investor 6-7, Dictate 8-5, Financier 7-8, Competition 6-7, The Knut 8-1 and Devildom 7-8.

Forfeits for the above races due, if not struck out by 8 a.m., Friday, 16th August, 1918.

MADURA MILL HANDS ON STRIKE.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayed in transmission).

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The "Madras Mail's" Madura correspondent writes under date the 11th August:—From Monday last a number of workmen have failed to turn up to work at the Madura mills (A. and F. Harvey Brothers) and by Thursday the number rose to about 300. The mill authorities closed the mills on Friday morning. The authorities are very reticent in the matter of refusing information about the facts leading up to the closing of the mills employing about 4,000 hands. I have been able to gather, however, a few facts. It is said that about the middle of June a local politician commenced haranguing the people living in Ponnagaram Block, who were mostly mill coolies. Mr. C. Sambasiva Moodaliar, an old and a much respected member of the staff in the mills, warned the lecturer that it would lead to trouble but the latter would not listen to him or to Mr. Osborne, also a member of the mill staff. The politician was addressing the men on an evening when Mr. Sambasiva Moodaliar went up to him and told him plainly that he intended to put a stop to his speeches. The meeting was with some difficulty broken up.

At the subsequent meeting, held in an open space in the Ponnagaram Block, some of the mill coolies began to argue with the agitator on certain of his statements and warned him not only against abusing the members of the mill staff, but also against mentioning any names at all. A peon of the mills was, it seems, severely handled by the partisans of the lecturer and was taken to the police station on the allegation that he was disturbing the meeting. It is also said that at a subsequent meeting the mill hands handled the agitator and his partisans severely.

I am informed that none of the strikers have even gone to the mill authorities, as is usual, to represent their grievances and ask for redress. It is firmly believed by those connected with the mill, that this is only a passing trouble that will end very soon. I gather that those who are responsible for the conduct of mills do not propose to take any vindictive measures against those who have struck work, but will re-employ all of them if they will return to work. I am authoritatively informed that only four months ago an enhancement of their wages was given to the coolies working in certain of the departments, where it was felt that they were under-paid and present day conditions necessitated an enhancement. The mill compound and its vicinity are well guarded by Reserve constables in uniform and mufti to prevent any disturbances occurring thereabout.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR STRIKE REPUDIATED.

Mr. J. N. Ramanathan addressed a very largely attended meeting at the Victoria Edward Hall yesterday evening when he exhorted his audience, which consisted mostly of mill hands and other day labourers, to join the army. In the course of his address, he emphatically and indignantly repudiated the statements circulated here that he was responsible for the strike in the Madura mills.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The last two performances of "Damaged Goods" are now announced by the Howitt-Phillips Company for to-night and to-morrow. All who have not yet seen this wonderful play should hesitate no longer. Next week the early nights will be occupied with old favourites, and on Thursday Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities" will be produced. This play is being staged in the lavish manner characteristic of all costume productions of the Howitt-Phillips Company and it is certain to evoke great interest. More particulars will be given before Thursday.

Every evening, at 6-30 except Saturday, a splendid E. H. Du Casse picture programme is being shown. The chief film is a fine British drama called "The Labour Leader," with that charming London actress Miss Christine Silver in the principal part.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

MEDICAL SERVICES BEAT GYMKHANA

A Rugby Football match was played on the oval last night between Bombay Gymkhana and the Medical Service. The same was poor in the first half but quite good in the second, the services three-quarters introducing some fine passing, to the joy of the spectators who had hitherto been treated to very scrambling play. At half-time neither side had scored but no sooner did the services find the wind in their favour than their inferiority in weight was counterbalanced. Steward was the fourth forward to help towards their first try, but he was so vigorously assailed after he had crossed the line that he passed beautifully to Assenden, who grounded it safely. The place kick added the extra two points. The only real chance the Gymkhana had was when Wilson, following up his punt, rushed away by himself, but he went too far and the ball was dead. A minute before the last whistle the services scored another try, Humphreys this time rounding off some pretty passing by getting over. This time Stewart could not convert. Result.

Medical Services: 1 gl. 1 try (8 pts.) Bombay Gymkhana nil.

A STUDENTS' HOME.

The Hon. Secretary of the Prarthana Samaj writes:—

On account of insufficient accommodation in College hostels in Bombay students are obliged to live in circumstances which are not conducive to their welfare, both physical and moral. Seeing that there is a great want of such well conducted homes, under efficient supervision, some members of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj moved in the matter and have succeeded in opening a home on the 1st instant, at 159, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. It is named Rama Mohan Home for Students. Students who want accommodation, should write or see the Superintendent.

INDIAN ATHLETICS.

Mr. Vishnu V. Oka writes:—In continuation of my letter appearing in your issue of about 23rd March, 1917, under the above heading; I have to inform your readers that the proposal Marathen-race, referred to therein, had to be cancelled on account of want of monetary patronage from the public.

Mr. S. Mazumdar of the Students' Sporting Club, Allahabad, intends to publish a book on the Indian Athletic Recorder. He wants information of all authoritative athletic records made by Indians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, within the bounds of India. Accepted athletic photographs will be paid for and contributions invited. I do hope that those of your readers who can supply him with the required information would do so, since the work undertaken by him is, as far as I know, the first of its kind in India. Besides that your readers must be aware that though we, Indians, have excelled our Western brothren in some physical sports we have been shamelessly prevented from taking part in the Olympic games of Europe.

CELEBRATION OF RECENT VICTORY.

It has been decided that Saturday, the 17th instant, will be observed as a Day of Celebration of the recent victory of the Allies on the Western Front, and flags will be flown from all Government offices in Bombay. Business houses are asked to co-operate by displaying flags wherever possible.

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

It is proposed to hold a Special Conference during the Special Congress week to consider the question of revising the constitution of the Press Association of India. The date and time of the Conference will be notified later.

SIR M. O. DWYER'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

A meeting of the Punjab Provincial Recruiting Board was held at Government House, Lahore, on August 7th., and was attended by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The incomplete returns of enlistments during July which the Divisional Recruiting Officers were able to present indicated that the month's complete figures would be found to eclipse all previous records and even exceed the quota called for from the province.

In the afternoon of the 7th and the morning of the 8th the Lieutenant-Governor was occupied in according interviews to applications (drawn from all quarters of the province) for temporary King's Commissions and admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. On Friday 9th Sir Michael O'Dwyer and staff left Lahore by motor for Amritsar where the party put up at the Circuit House. Next morning the Lieutenant-Governor visited the hospital where he saw and conversed with a number of sick and wounded soldiers in military wards and inspected the dressers' class of some 90 men under the instruction of Miss Sorensen. His Honour also examined two sites which have been proposed for a new medical school and the site of the new police lines. He then paid a visit to the local recruiting office where he saw a number of local recruits. On the 11th his Honour left by motor for Jullundur. In the evening he motored over to Nakodar to see the depot established there by a regiment of Baluchis for recruitment of Arians and witnessed a body of over 100 Arians parade give a display of wrestling, tug of war, jumping and obstacle racing. On the morning of the 12th the Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Tablot in command of the Jullundur Garrison motored over to Phillar Fort to see one of the battalions recently recruited from the police which is under the command of Lieutenant-Col. A. W. Mercer. After inspecting this fine contingent Sir Michael O'Dwyer gave a short address in Urdu congratulating the officers and men on the spirit which they had shown in volunteering for military service. On the way back his Honour paid a visit to Jullundur recruiting office and in the evening left by the Bombay Mail for Simla.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

'EXCESSIVE PRESSURE IN SANKLI STREET."

"WHERE IS KIKABHOY BUILDING"?

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding, when the Municipal Commissioner was asked to report on the quantity and quality of water supply to the city as there was a general impression in the city that the water supply was at a low level, and was of an inferior quality.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the deficient monsoon this year, and he be requested to report the level and the quality of water in the Municipal lakes and the steps he has taken or proposes to take to guard against the outbreak of any disease in the City due to the deteriorated quality of water."

He said the Commissioner had given them to undersand that there was no cause for anxiety at the present time, but the public would know what was the exact position if they had a report on the matter.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconding said there were many grounds for anxiety. He had experienced that whenever the water was at a low level in the Vehar Tank there was donger of cholera in the city as the Tansa danger of cholera in the city as the Tansa and Col Clemesha had told them that whenever there as an outbreak of cholera at that place, there was cholera also in the city. Of course there was a difference of opinion between the Health Officer and Col. Clemesha on that point, but the present was the time for the Commissioner for making investigations in the matter, by analysing the water which came from the Shahapur Taluka. He asked that the Commissioner should submit a report on the question.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Dr. Dadachanji had made a mistake in quoting the figures, for water was not at a lower level in the Tansa, but actually at a higher level. They had not much to fear regarding the Vehar supply and only in the Tulsi Lake there was less water this year than the last. There was a general impression that the quality of water they got in the city was not so good as it ought to be, but personally he thought it was not the case. A report from the Commissioner however would be very helpful to the public. He asked the Commissioner either to cut off the water supply from Vehar, or to bring Tansa water into the former lake.

NO DANGER OF WATER SCARCITY.

The Municipal Commissioner hoped the members of the Corporation would study the diagrams he had prepared of the comparative water supply in the Municipal tanks. The water supply in the Tansa Lake was nearly as high as last year, and there was no danger of scarcity of water just at present. If, however, there were no rains in August and September there would then be some cause for anxiety, but at present there was none. They had already taken all possible steps regarding the prevention of contamination of water by cholera from the surrounding places. They were treating it with chloride of lime, and it was analysed every day. He assured the Corporation that he would take all possible steps if there should be any danger.

After Mr. Dhondy had replied the motion was agreed to.

PRESSURE IN WATER MAINS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 22nd July 1918, forwarding, with reference to Corporation resolution No. 2318, dated the 15th July 1912, a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the city during the month of June 1918, be recorded.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the statement showed that Sankli Street, where the Kikabhoy Building was situated, had a greater pressure of water than other localities. Sankli Street had water at a greater pressure than Dongri Street, Kamatipura and other more crowded localities and he asked if he was right or wrong when he said that Sankli Street had sufficient water. The return supported his statement.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said he had visited the Kikabhoy building the other day and he found that the pressure of water there was deficient. He asked various tenants, who said that the pressure was low especially in the morning and the evening when they required water most.

Dr. Sukhia enquired if Mr. Dhondy knew where the Sankli Street junction pressure of water on which he had based his statement, was taken to. He said if Mr. Dhondy did not know that all his arguments went for nothing. That pressure was taken not to Sankli Street but another road. Kikabhoy Buuilding was near Haines Road and far away from the Sankli Street junction.

The proposition was carried.

CLOHTING OF DISINFECTING GANGS.

Dr. D. P. Master moved:

"(a) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether sufficient precautions are being taken with regard to the cleanliness of the person and the clothing of the disinfecting gangs, and the utensils employed by the Health Department, while disinfecting houses, furniture and clothings in cases of infectious diseases.

"(b) Has the Commissioner any suggestions to offer with regard to any improvements that may be introduced in connection with the working of disinfecting operations that are being carried out in the City at present."

Dr. Master said the clothing of disinfecting gangs was very dirty.

Dr. Sukhia said that as far as he knew they in London immediately disinfected a gang after it had done disinfecting in a house, and he asked if the disinfecting gangs in Bombay were so disinfected after they had done some disinfecting and before they went to disinfect another house. What at present happened in Bombay was that these disinfecting gangs spread infection instead of disinfecting places. It was highly objectionable that gangs should be allowed to disinfect one place after another without themselves being disinfected after these gangs were dirty, and they spat on the staircase and other places.

Mr. A. M. Tod said, he had seen two disinfections and then he noticed that the gangs were not clad in rags and had the ordinary coolies' clothes on and did their work effectively and with the least trouble to the people there.

Mr. Dhondy said the coolies that came to his house on one occasion were not well clad but then nobody went to disinfect houses clad in good clothes.

The proposition was carried.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

FORMATION OF RECEPTI ON COMMITTEE

At a preliminary meeting held on Tuesday under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Carrimbhai, a general committee was appointed to co-operate with and help the Secretaries of the All-India Moslem League, to make all necessary arrangements for holding the special session in Bombay on the 30th and 31st August 1918.

It was also resolved at the meeting that a Reception Committee should be formed early and that a minimum subscription of Rs. 10 be fixed for gentlemen wishing to join the committee.

The following office-bearers were appointed at the meeting:—

Chairman: The Hon. Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Faiz B. Tyabjee, Mr. Mahomedmia Khandwani, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chottani, Mr Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai, Mr. Dostmahomed Peermahomed, Mr. Bandealebhai H. Laljee, and Mr. Nasurbhai A. Laljee.

Treasurers: Mr. Shaffi C. Tyabjee and Mr. Adulla Abdul Rahim.

Secretaries: The Hon. Mr. Shariff D. Canjee, Mr. F. J. Laljee, Mr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. Hadi C. Tyabjee, Mr. Omar Sobani, Mr. Abdulkarim. Haji Isa Fazla, Mr. M. C. Chaiwala, Abdul Kadar H. I. Goolmahomed.

SPECIAL CONGRESS MISREPRESENTED.

CONDEMNED BY CHIKODI PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHIKODI, Aug. 13.

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Chikodi, in the Chikodi Taluka of the Belgaum District, was held in Sr-Dattataria Temple on Sunday the 11th instant, where Mr. V. V. Bhadakamker, High Court vakil, who had come here specially for Congress-work, addressed the meeting on the urgent necessity of counteracting the attempt made by some leaders for convening an All-India Moderates' Conference and thus to create a split in the nation.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting strongly condemns the circular issued by Sir, D. E. Wacha for convening an All-India Conference of the Moderate party in opposition to the Special Session of the Congress as being highly detrimental to the best interest of the country at this juncture. This meeting is further of opinion that one of the grounds alleged for the necessity of such a Conference viz., the danger of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme being wrecked by reason of the pronounced hostility to it by the extreme section of the Indian public, is wholly untrue.

That this meeting repudiates with indignation the idea that the leading spirits of the extreme section of the Indian public are organizing the Special Session of the Congress as being mischievously false.

That this meeting regards the order Muzzling Lokamanya Tilak under the Defence of India Act Rules as being unwarranted, uncalled for, and highly prejudicial in effect to the best interest of this country and requests his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to cancel it immediately.

That this meeting is of opinion that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms is highly disappointing unsatisfactory, and defective and consequently unacceptable unless it is substantially modified in consonance with the principles embodied in the Congress-League Scheme.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

A correspondent writes:

A unique feature of the Cama Oriental Institution is that though it has been founded in memory of a Parsi Oriental Scholar, the contribution from his friends was not sufficient and the Institute would never had come into existence had it not been for the contribution of a lakh of rupees from the late Mr. Damodhardas Gordhandas Sukhadwala. The principal aim of this institution is not only to place within the reach of Oriental Scholars a library of many rare works of oriental Literature but furthermore to be a depository to preserve invaluable Oriental manuscript, to establish fellowships for getting rare manuscript and books for which purpose the Government have already contributed a lump sum of Rs. 30,000.

It is understood that Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., will revert from military duty to succeed Major H. Forster as Professor, Lahore Medical College.

Mr. G. M. Young, Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, has been granted three months' extension of leave. Mr. R. H. Courtney will continue to officiate.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 15th August, 1918:—

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	11,00,87,100
Bombay	8,08,16,200
United Provinces	1,92,29,200
Madras	1,70,44,400
Punjab	1,66,05,500
Minor Administrations	79,92,700
Burma	72,78,300
Central Provinces	30,91,900
Bihar and Orissa	25,46,400
Assam	3,85,500
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total	Rs. 27,30,77,200

DEFEAT OF GERMAN DESIGN

MR. VIMADALAL'S LECTURE.

Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal of Bombay delivered a lecture at Broach on Sunday last on the War at the Broacha Hall. The hall was fully packed and the lecture which was illustrated by magic lantern slides, was followed with attention and interest. The Collector of Broach was in the chair.

Mr. Vimadalal started by explaining the building up of the German Empire, the growth of German ambitions and the spread in Germany of the ideas that Germany must be the conqueror of the globe and must impose its own ideas and culture on the rest of the world. The lecturer having given an idea of the Military and Naval preparations made by Germany and the events that gave her the desired opportunity, explained how Great Britain entered the conflict to protect the freedom of weaker States like Belgium and in the interests of humanity and how America joined in 1917 on the same principles. Mr. Vimadalal then went into figures to show the great sacrifices Great Britain had made during these 4 years and the marvellous progress she had made in the Army and the Navy and in the output of munitions. Having pointed out that German designs in the East were frustrated by the brilliant conquest of Baghdad and adjoining territory in Mesopotamia, the lecturer referred to the new danger to India and the neighbourhood consequent on the Russian collapse and urged upon his hearers the necessity of lending all possible support to the War. The magic lantern slides, Mr. Vimadalal had brought from Bombay, were much appreciated and formed a very interesting feature of the lecture.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

The 46th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on Wednesday, at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Mr. M. Nissim in the chair, when the directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended on 30th April, 1918, was adopted. The report stated:—

The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 7,57,067 against Rs. 7,93,838 collected in 1916-17, whilst the ryots' outstandings show a reduction of — approximately Rs. 94,000. The directors hope these figures will be considered satisfactory in view of the circumstances mentioned.

The area of land under cultivation has increased by 3,821 beeghas and the revenue by Rs. 4,473.

A sum of Rs. 16,028 has been debited this year to Land Leases Purchase Account as a set off against our dues from some of the ryots whose leases of lands, amounting to 1,864 beeghas, have been purchased at auction sales in execution of our decrees.

The following amounts have been transferred from Profit and Loss Account:—

Rs. 5,216-7-3 to the credit of Reserve Fund, bringing the latter up to Rs. 3,85,500.

Rs. 5,000 to the credit of Unadjusted Law Charges.

After making the above appropriations there stands to the credit of Profit and Loss Account Rs. 2,89,384-9-9, and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 48 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 2,88,000, and the balance Rs. 1,384-9-9 be carried to next year's account.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

The directors' report deals with the main points of interest and there is really nothing much for me to add. Although the season last year was a very good one as far as the crops were concerned, our ryots were by no means in a prosperous condition for reason that they got very little for their paddy. Low prices prevailed owing to restrictions on export by Government as a war measure and our ryots therefore were unable to pay us as they would have done otherwise. Our collections were thus lower than what they might have been and consequently the funds at our disposal have not permitted paying a dividend any higher than Rs. 48 per share. It is impossible at present to forecast what the present season will turn out like, as so much depends on the weather during next few months. The directors' report alludes to the shortage of rain which is affecting practically the whole of India. Since the date of the report, there has been some rain in the Sunderbands and the position is not quite so serious though cultivation is still about 14,000 bighas behind last year this time.

Anyhow you may confidently rely on the vigilence of the Agent to keep the ryots up to the scratch and collect as much as can be collected. Moreover, we anticipate that there will be somewhat less spent in legal charges. Your estates, I might say, are all in good order and the Agent and his staff giving satisfaction. In concluding these brief remarks, I wish to express our best thanks to our very excellent Secretary, Mr. Mody, and the Bombay staff for their good work during the past year.

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CRICKET SERVICES.—Your letter cannot be published unless you give your name and address for our information. You have very good reason for complaint.

"A SHAREHOLDER."—You must send your name and address if you want your letter published.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 16th August, 1918.

THE SYDENHAM SOMERSAULT.

Lord Sydenham's effusions have a peculiar flavour of their own. His lordship is much exercised over the coming reforms. He has started a special association enjoying the hybird name "Indo-British," and he has done his best to wreck even the modest reforms that Mr. Montagu proposes to introduce in India. He has devoted the fag-end of his career to prevent progress in India. In his letter to "The Times," Lord Sydenham urges that the question of communal representation ought to be decided before the electoral committee starts for India. Why is Lord Sydenham in such a great hurry? The whole question of franchise and electorates is to be decided by a special committee. Why should a momentous dedision, which will settle once for all whether India is to emerge as a united nation or be a prey to conflicting and acrimonious disputes, be taken in such a hurry? Because, for sooth, ten Brahmins are sitting in the Madras Legislative Council! So it is not only the Chitpawan Brahmin that is sitting on the brain of these nervous Indo-Britons. It is Brahmins all over India against whom Lord Sydenham and his like would declare pogroms, if they had their way. Lord Sydenham knows precious little of Madras. Madras has been quite cosmopolitan in its choice of representatives in the Legislative Council. For many years Madras was represented in the Supreme Legislative Council, first by Mr. Norton and then by Nawab Syed Muhammad. Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillay, C. Jumbulingam Mudliar and many others figured in the Council. If we mistake not, Dr. Nair himself was in the Council for some time. Lord Sydenham has blundered egregiously in going to Madras to seek arguments for communal representation. If the majorities are helpless in any way, Brahmins have nothing to do with it. It is the double distilled election that is responsible for shutting out the people from a controlling hand in the administration. Given a broad franchise, direct elections and a sufficient number of members to represent even talukas, the elections will be adequately open and leave no room for any complaints.

But since when did Lord Sydenham take an interest in supporting communal elections? Our morning contemporary gives Lord Sydenham, who seems to have a conveniently short memory, an ugly reminder. Addressing Mahomedans on the eve of his departure, Lord Sydenham said:—"In the political sphere, so far as the Legislative Councils are concerned, you have received communal representation, for which you asked. As you know, I never thought that the principle was good for you or for India. I am not yet convinced that I was wrong or that you may not some day agree with me." We could give Lord Sydenham many other reminders on the same subject. It is not forgotten that the Mahomedans of Bombay had to call a public meeting to protest against his attitude towards communal representation for them and his attempts to thwart their wishes. It is well-known that under Lord Sydenham, the Bombay Government steadily refused to extend communal elections to local bodies. The ex-Governor's sudden interest in the welfare of Deccan ryots and their demand for communal representation is obviously due to the desire to wreck the reforms. As it is now quite out of the question to induce the British Government to drop the reforms, Lord Sydenham wants to try his utmost to whittle them down or defeat the prime object of the reforms by pandering to the alleged hankering of the so-called backward classes after communal representation. It is not with a settled conviction in their desirability that Lord Sydenham returns to the charge. After this we are prepared for the next onslaught of Lord Sydenham. His Lordship, Reuter is good enough to inform us, further insists upon curtailing the undue political power of lawyers. There is nothing new in these lucubrations of Lord Sydenham. We have been all along familiar with the Anglo-Indian parrot-cries against Brahmins and lawyers. Lord Morley quotes in his "Recollections" some appropriate remarks on the point. "You see, the great executive officers never like or trust lawyers," said some one to Lord Morley, who replied, "I will tell you why. It is because they do not like or trust law: they in their hearts believe before all else in the virtues of will and arbitrary power." Lord Sydenham was one of the most reactionary Governors India has had the misfortune to endure, and it is no wonder that he should express a dread of lawyers. These generalisations cannot in the first piace be made with reference to one or two councils in India. Pandit Jagat Narain made it clear in the U. P. debate that out of 21 elected members in U. P. 12 were landowners and that six out of eight nominated members also belonged to the same class. It would be taking a narrow and myopic view to delude oneself with the idea that the Indian Legislative Councils are dominated either by Brahmins or by lawyers. For instance, in the Bombay Legislative Council, there are only five Brahmin elected members and out of these five only one is a Chitpawan and that the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye. The boasted Chitpawan supremacy in the Legislative Council against which Sir Valentine Chirol and others are fulminating, is represented by the magnificent figure of one elected member and he a Moderate. It is obvious that the cry is raised not against any such domination, which exists purely in the heated brains of the detractors, but solely for the purpose of serving selfish political interests.

The question is not whether ten Brahmins or a hundred Brahmins are sitting in the Council. How have they served the country? Have they opposed the extension of education to their illiterate brethren? Have they pleaded for the raising of the salt-tax? Did they insist upon the harshly rigid collection of land revenue? Did they uphold the arbitrary fixation of anna value of crops? What have these members done to incur the wrath of Lord Sydenham and his followers? One thing they have done. They have subjected the bureaucracy to the searchlight of honest, frank and fearless criticism. What little they have won, they have honestly shared with their countrymen. They owe their seats in the Council to nobody's favour. If the country has lost its confidence in them, they can be turned out. Lord Sydenham's attempt to limit the number of seats in the Council a particular community should hold to its population is ridiculous in the extreme. The Indo-Britishers are out, not to constitute themselves the champions of the masses but to retain power in their own hands. They do not want Brahmins because the latter are acute enough to see through their game. They do not want the lawyer because the lawyer would be a hard nut to crack. They do not want the educated man because he is likely to ask awkward questions. Similarly they want communal representation because it will be a capital instrument of "divide and rule." Mr. Montagu, however, is evidently alive to the danger involved and there is not much chance of his being influenced by Lord Sydenham's malignant propaganda.

A DEFENCE OF TYRANNY.

Many of the provincial satraps happen to be on tour just now, and they have hence the opportunity of delivering speeches on their favourite themes in different parts of the country. Lord Pentland dwells upon the war and the material resources of the country; Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in his heroic appeals for recruits, discusses the supposed slackness of India in the cause of the Empire; Sir Harcourt Butler, in poetic mood, portrays the greatness and good fortune of the British connection in concentrating on the War Loan. Lord Ronaldshay's tour is perhaps the least enviable, for he has to attend to the tragically monotonous task of reading texts from the Rowlatt Committee Report for his sermonettes on loyalty and co-operation. His Excellency's tour began with a mild sensation when some mysterious individual was arrested on board his ship, and it would seem from his speeches that despite his apparent tranquillity, the mood for panicky views has not left him. In the public addresses which Lord Ronaldshay received at Noakhali, Comilla and Mymensingh, there seem to have been references to the operation of the Defence of India Act. With the Rowlatt manual in hand, his lordship went about explaining and explaining. It is to be hoped that the moral of the repeated complaints about the Act was not lost upon his Excellency. For though the policy of surrendering the civil rights of the people to the police, has been defended by the Governor in the Council and outside, the history of the internments has none the less forced the conviction upon the consciousness of the people that it is too often a weapon of tyranny and caprice.

The speech at Mymensingh seems to have been modelled on the scholastic pattern, for there were the preface, the argument, the story and the final appeal. His lordship has assimilated the cynicism of official sympathy so well, that he is able to speak with an easy conscience: "You speak of injured prospects. It is doubtless true that a man cannot play with fire without burning his finger, but then the remedy is for the young men to give up playing with fire." With one metaphor all are accused and convicted! But is it a scandal and an outrage to defend the persecution of a police victim (a type common in India) who gets no chance of a fair trial? It is a purely anarchic solution of the problem, if you meet the claim of an individual to establish his innocence with barefaced denial. You take it for granted that in each case there was "playing with fire." Lord Ronaldshay himself admits that much of the evidence is of "a kind which cannot be produced before a court of law,"—a corroboration of Lord Carmichael's and the Rowlatt Committee's testimony. Is the Governor of Bengal sure that he is putting out fires and not lighting a bonfire? Lord Ronaldshay expatiated on the "absolute impartiality" of the Rowlatt Committee. People in Bengal and, indeed, all over India, have already impugned the validity of its findings and it is little use quoting it even to strangers. The Committee may have been honest in their intentions; but they were partial in their procedure, since (to cite one point in passing) they thought it just to mix up Mr. Tilak in an infamous story without testing it by the direct evidence of Mr. Tilak himself. What consolation is it for an innocent man persecuted by the Police to know that the Rowlatt Committee has evolved an exegesis on crime and revolution? He claims a fair trial and nothing less.

The height of ineptitude was reached by Lord Ronaldshay when he told the people of Mymensingh a little story of impenitence with an internee as hero, and wound up by an appeal to the "press and the public," regarding their "awful responsibility." It is an ideal story; for the individual is reported, in clear and unambiguous language, to have said that, if he had known of the sympathy of the public he would never have repented. Story-telling apart, Lord Ronaldshay has nothing with which to reproach the press or the public, for they have faced the operation of this Bourbon measure with remarkable restraint. Public opinion has still to be organised against the Act and Lord Ronaldshay had better be under no illusions regarding the effect of his petulant homilies upon the press or the public. We want more of the exposures of facts, and less of the self-complacence of our Governors. The tendency of the C. I. D. raj is to destroy the classifications of crime, and lump all their suspects into one group for a single punishment. To a reflective mind, it is a public danger imperilling the primary liberty of citizenship. To be logical, crimes, supposed and real,—treason, sedition, contempt of authority, defamation, petty annoyances to the policy,—should be promiscuously mixed and dealt with under a single law. That is a great danger which is increasingly becoming apparent in the operation of the Defence Act. There are degrees of crime and of punishment. This the cynical casuistry of official exponents affects not to perceive. Lord Ronaldshay has not improved his position by the random indictments and illustrations of his speech. He has really confessed the weak morality which is called to sustain Police autocracy.

THE SAD CASE OF NATURAL INDIGO.

It is an irony of the present system of Government in this country that while volumes have been written and said regarding what could be done to foster the indigenous industries of various kinds, very little has been done in practice. So far as intentions go, the Indian bureaucracy is second to none in the world. But when it comes to a question of translating these intentions into action it becomes paralysed and the best of intentions remain *intentions*. We are constrained to repeat this commonplace observation by the lamentations of Mr. Davis regarding the "future of Natural Indigo in India." It was some time after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and the consequent cutting off of the supply of synthetic dyes from Germany, that the Government of India, opening their eyes to the possibility of Natural Indigo, bethought of appointing an "expert" and Mr. Davis was brought here from England as the Indigo Research Chemist. Since then, the public have been satiated with the possibilities of what wonders Mr. Davis might achieve in the field of the Indigo industry. Last year we were assured on high authority that Mr. Davis' researches were progressing satisfactorily and that the main obstacle to the satisfactory exploitation of Natural Indigo was the difficulty experienced in marketing the commodity. If our recollection serves us right, it was even given out that Mr. Davis was engaged in discovering the best and at the same time the most inexpensive method of marketing the Indigo product. Samples had been sent to English dealers "at Home" and their opinions were awaited eagerly. The public do not seem to be aware what reply has been received from the "East India merchants" of London. In February, this year, a proposal was carried in the Imperial Legislative Council to levy a cess on Indigo, so as to cover the heavy expenses involved in organising research work, the results of which, according to Sir Claude Hill, were bound to prove great. What further steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of research or place before the public the results of such researches are not yet known. All the information which we have up to the present is that contained in Mr. Davis' articles in the "Agricultural Journal of India." In his latest paper, Mr. Davis has given an outline sketch of what is necessary to make indigo-growing profitable. He has now come to the conclusion that "the most important factor of the Indigo problem" is the character of the soil and "the deterioration of Behar soils, which has followed on the neglect of proper manuring, must be remedied." And Mr. Davis goes on to add sagely, that, on the promptitude of the adoption of remedial measures will largely depend the possibility of Natural Indigo being produced in Behar at a sufficiently low price to compete the synthetic article in the immediate future. Perhaps, further research may reveal to the ken of Mr. Davis new facts and new defects. Whether the Indigo industry thrives or not in the coming competition with the German-made synthetic dye, the point will have constantly to be borne in mind that mere expert knowledge and training acquired under foreign conditions will not avail in the solution of indigenous industrial problems. The case of Indigo manufacture is an instance in point, and unless Government step in with a radically modified economic poilcy, mere research will not help materially in resuscitating a decayed industry. There may be considerable force in what Mr. Davis says about soil deterioration and soil manuring, but that in any event represents only one aspect of the case

Notes of the Day.

The King at the Front.

The King has returned to England after a strenuous tour of the front and the message which he has sent through Field-Marshal Haig to the soldiers in the trenches is one at once of appreciation, admiration and confience. The operations of the past week have been attended with happy results and his Majesty has returned from the scenes of the battle "convinced that in union with our Allies we shall, with God's help, secure a victorious peace worthy of the noble sacrifices made, a peace which must be a surety to coming generations against suffering such as the present world has endured."

English History Dropped.

We have already noticed some of the points calling for remarks in the quinquennial educational report of the United Provinces. It is curious to see how the bureaucratic frame of mind works in the same groove. Many of our readers might not have forgotten the systematic campaign conducted by the retired engineer we had as our Governor for some years against history, ancient and modern. A committee was appointed in the United Provinces to consider the curriculum of history in secondary schools. It did not approve of the way in which the subject was taught. They said that from the present books as at present taught, pupils learnt no history, a remark with which every one acquainted with the subject, will agree. Instead of choosing better text-books and having them taught better—which was probably the intention of the Committee—the U. P. Government revised the course and altered it so that English history is no longer taught in the schools. We have only one thing to suggest to these wise men who are afraid to teach their own history to the people of India. Let them not, when they embark again upon such queer enterprises, try to assign any reason for their conduct. It spoils the whole game.

The Spirit of the Times.

The U. P. report discusses the question of discipline in schools. Indeed, what report can be said to be complete unless it contains a dissertation on the value of discipline? An Inspector writes:—"Those like myself who have had experience of Indian education extending over a generation, cannot but regard with regret the change that is taking place in the behaviour of the average Indian boy. He is not so tractable and docile as he used to be and he is also often wanting in courtsey and reverence. This has been attributed by wise parents to the 'godless' system of education given in the "godless" system of education given in the schools. I altogether disagree with this verdict. I lay the blame on the spirit of the times—a theme on which I do not propose to enlarge." We too lay the blame or credit of it on the spirit of the times!.

Teachers as Postmasters and Pound-keepers.

A certain number of primary teachers are paid by the Post Office in the U. P. to do its work and we believe the system is not altogether extinct in Bombay. But some inventive genius has found out another work for the teachers as pound-keepers in the U.P. It was we believe, in the local Council that the practice of primary teachers turning into temporary cooks during the marriage-season in Poona, was alluded to. All these things may bring in some additional income to the hard-worked and ill-treated primary teacher, but the problem will not be solved till adequate pay is given to the teacher and till he is confined to his proper and legitimate duties. The Post Office and District Local Boards may find in him a cheap instrument for getting their work done, but school work suffers undoubtedly by the employment of teachers in miscellaneous tasks.

An Example for Bombay.

The U. P. Government are not unmindful of their obligations in the matter of technical education. They have started a central wood-working institute in Bareilly and a central weaving institute in Benares. They maintain also a number of aided weaving schools. In addition U. P has established peripatetic schools at Etawah, Badaun, Saheswan and Paphond, Government and District Local Boards sharing the expenses equally. The experiment has been found highly successful and more schools of this type are to be started. A peripatetic dyeing school also has been opened and dyers are said to appreciate the thoroughly practical training which they received in the use of indigenous dyes. Technical schools have been started at Lucknow and Gorakhpur and there is a stationary dyeing school at Cawnpore. We are told we have a Director of Industries in Bombay. It would not be altogether bad if he occasionally descended from the Olympian heights, took the public into his confidence and told them more about his work and plans.

Sham of Rights.

The conduct of Lord Pentland in overriding the motion of the Hon. Mr. Narasimha Iyer for the adjournment of the Madras Legislative Council, once more demonstrates the viciousness of the system which enables the head of the Executive freely to thwart the exercise of the private member's rights. Rule No. 4 confers the right to move for an adjournment of any meeting or business. It is a right which is rarely exercised. Nevertheless, Rule 4 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business states:—

A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the Statement of business may be moved *at any time* (italics ours) and *without previous notice* as a distinct question etc.

Arbitrary and Illegal!

When a member chooses to exercise this right on an occasion which, in his opinion, demands its extraordinary application, it becomes on the part of the President an act of pure arbitrariness to abrogate it. As the "Hindu" observes, "There is no provision in the Rules which authorises the President to disallow such motions." Lord Pentland did not pretend to suspend the Rules, but coolly declared the Hon. Mr. Narasimha Iyer's motion out of order. The procedure is unconstitutional, but it is a melancholy reminder that the Councils have sham rights which can be thwarted or tolerated at the whim of the presiding officer. It must be the inherent right of a house as a whole to regulate its programme and to settle the privileges of its members. As it is, officialdom can play fast and loose with the rights of members.

FIGHTING ON LASSIGNY MASSIF.

FRENCH HOLD TWO IMPORTANT POINTS.

ENEMY RETIRING TO A DEFENSIVE LINE.

General Humbert made another attack on Lassigny or Thiescourt Massif on Wednesday, and despite heavy enemy counter-attack on the left, pushed forward on the right and reached Plessier-de-Roye.

The French are holding the two most important points on the Massif namely, the Saint-Claude farm and Ecouvillon. As a matter of fact, they are tightening their grip around Lassigny.

The Italians in the Tonale region carried out thrusts and have occupied Mount Montello, Puntadi San Matteo and the spur south-east of Cimazigolon.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring yesterday evening, says:—

General Humbert whose front as the result of the several days' progress now faces the east instead of the north made another attack to-day on the Lassigny or Thiescourt Massif. His left was heavily counter-attacked and remained on the defensive, but his right pushed forward all round the western and the southern edges of little Switzerland and reached Plessier-de-Roye and the part of the village of Belval where General Humbert's same army stopped von Hutier's rush last March after one of the bloodiest fights of the year. To-day's battle raged till the evening when the French held the Saint-Claude farm and Ecouvillon, two of the most important points on the Massif.

Fighting was very difficult, the enemy holding the front thinly, but having almost as many machine-guns as men. Their whereabouts was very difficult to locate, the enemy filling the valleys, passes and woods with mustard gas. The French fought their way with rifles and grenades, advancing over the broken country by infiltration.

The enemy's tactics indicate that he is retiring to a defensive line not far distant.

FRENCH GRIP TIGHTENING AROUND LASSIGNY.

PREPARATION FOR FRESH SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says, our patient advance by local actions has brought us less than a mile from Lassigny whose wooded clump of the heights protects Noyon and commands the communications between the Oise and the Ailette valleys; hence the desperate enemy resistance, but our grip is tightening and will shortly result in close encirclement of the position. Our troops are biting into and reducing all the sides of the Massif which will fall at a chosen moment.

There is a lull on the rest of the front and between the Ancre and the Avre the inevitable *entracte* between two manoeuvres.

Meanwhile there is ceaseless activity in our lines in the preparation for fresh successes.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY BETWEEN AVRE AND OISE.

A SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14, 4-15 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

A French communiqué says, between the Avre and the Oise there was active mutual artillery fire, notably in the Roye-sur-Matz and the Conchy-les-Pots sectors.

On the Vesle front, the enemy made raids without a result.

A French raid in the region of Mesnil-les-Hurlus yielded prisoners.

During the night of August 13th our bombers dropped thirty-two tons of bombs on various objectives including fifteen on Ham and Noyon where big fires were observed.

FRENCH PROGRESS BETWEEN MATZ AND OISE.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE E. OF BELVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 15.

Last night's French communiqué says:—

During the day we continued to make progress between the Matz and the Oise and captured Ribecourt.

East of Belval, our infantry having learned that an enemy counter-attack was being prepared, succeeded in taking prisoner seven officers and a number of men.

In the regions of Roye and Lassigny very lively artillery fighting continued.

FOR "LITTLE SWITZERLAND."

FIERCE STRUGGLE IN THIESCOURT MASSIF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 14, 8-10 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says:—

In the Thiescourt Massif two key points for the French are the Saint-Claude and Ecouvillon farms, the capture of which Genl. Humbert deems essential, while the Germans are determined to retain them in order to menace General Humbert's right. Consequently, there has been fierce fighting on the whole line. Our progress is very difficult north of Gury, where the enemy is installed in our 1914 trenches, and we have not gained ground. If the Germans fall back among the hills of the Massif, they will probably retire first to the old French line and then to the former front at Plemont. With the capture of the Saint-Claude and Ecouvillon farms the danger of a counter-attack from the Thiescourt Massif will be removed. Whether after the pause for rest another battle begins for the possession of "Little Switzerland" depends on the plans of the High Command. At any rate there will be a new operation with stronger material and means on both sides.

ENEMY REPULSED IN DICKEBUSCH SECTOR.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN VIEUX BERQUIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14, 12-35 p.m.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

A British communiqué says, the artillery was active during the night on the battle-front. There was no infantry action. We repulsed local attacks in the Dickebusch sector at midday Tuesday. There was considerable hostile artillery fire in this neighbourhood during the night, also north-west of Kemmel. We took a few prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Ajette.

Our patrols progressed in the Vieux Berquin sector and established our line eastward of the village taking a number of prisoners.

Our line was advanced slightly eastward of Meteren.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR PARVILLERS.

ENEMY EVACUATES SEVERAL VILLAGES IN HEBUTERNE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 4 p.m. Aug. 15.

In to-night's communique Field-Marshal Haig says:—

In local fighting in the neighbourhood of Parvillers we made progress taking prisoners.

Following his recent withdrawals in the Hebuterne sector, the enemy has evacuated the forward positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Puisieux-au-mont, Serre and Pme Bucquoy. Our patrols are advancing in contact with the enemy and have gained ground in these villages, taking prisoners.

MARVELLOUS BRITISH BOMBING EFFORTS.

ENEMY OPPOSITION EFFECTIVELY DEALT WITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 15.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Our continuous day and night bombing of the Somme bridges, rail lines and junctions since the beginning of the offensive has held up the enemy's reinforcements and also forced him to employ large formations of scouts in the effort to protect his vital communications, but our concentrations of machines have effectively dealt with all the opposition.

We dropped 21 tons in the daytime and 37 tons during the night on the above objectives. The British and the Americans raided an aerodrome at a low height, destroyed six machines and set fire to hangars. We brought down 21 enemy machines and drove down 10 out of control. Six British are missing.

CAPTURES OF MARSHAL FOCH'S OFFENSIVE.

38,000 PRISONERS AND 1,000 GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

PARIS.—The newspapers point out that 28,000 prisoners and 600 guns mentioned in the last night's communiqué, include only the captures of the armies of Generals Rawlinson and Debeney, to which should be added General Humbert's 10,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

AIR FORCE'S RECORD WORK.

100 RAIDS AND 81 TONS OF BOMBS THROWN DURING JULY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug 15.

The Press Bureau announces that during July the Independent Air Force carried out one hundred raids, of which 96 were into Germany, and dropped 81 tons of bombs on important military objectives. In spite of the periods of bad weather, this constitutes a record both for the number of raids and the weight of bombs dropped.

GERMAN PRESS ON SITUATION ON WEST FRONT.

DEPRESSING INFLUENCE ON THE MASSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung" says the events in the west have taken a critical turn and the faint hearts have lost all confidence and fear further setbacks. The reports from the west have undeniably had a depressing influence on many classes of the population. The paper appeals to all to keep cool.

Other papers write in a similar strain.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN COLLISION.

TWO OFFICERS AND FIVE MEN PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 15.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was seriously damaged in a collision and torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on August 6th. Two officers and five men perished in the collision.

MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL.

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF BOMBAY SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council Dewan Bahadur Rajagopalachariar introduced a Bill for the prevention of the spread of insect pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds and the Bill was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar then introduced the Madras City Municipal Bill of 1918. He moved that it be read in the Council. Five detailed improvements were introduced in the Bill according to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. Under the new Bill it is proposed to appoint a Commissioner to replace the President as the chief executive authority and to increase the number of members on the Corporation from 27 to 43.

Mr. Yokub Hussain moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed. He wished that the bill should be left in its present state as after the introduction of reforms local self-government would be in charge of a Minister who would be under the complete control of the legislature. When the Provincial Government itself would have autonomy to manage their affairs in the way they liked, they could have the new bill and this would not be long, for the new Government would be formed not later than 1920 after the introduction of reforms.

Dewan Bahadur Rajagopalachariar in reply said that the present Council had definite functions to discharge and existed for definite period. Would it not be neglect of duty, he asked, on the part of the Council if, it did not discharge those functions? If that principle of the motion was accepted the inevitable logical conclusion would be to stop transacting all business because certain reform proposals were in the air.

The motion was put to vote and negatived by a large majority.

KING CONGRATULATES THE TROOPS.

MESSAGE TO FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 15.

The Press Bureau states that his Majesty the King has sent the following letter to Field-Marshal Haig:—

"I most warmly congratulate you and your troops on the happy results of the operations of the past week. I return Home with a feeling of profound admiration for our armies and I am convinced that in union with our Allies we shall, with God's help, secure a victorious peace worthy of the noble sacrifices made, a peace which must be a surety to coming generations against suffering such as the present world has endured."

KING'S VISIT TO FRONT.

ATTENDS INTER-DENOMINATIONAL SERVICE WITHIN SOUND OF GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 15.

Reuter's correspondent says his Majesty the King arrived in France on the 5th and immediately inspected the methods of landing heavy material like tanks, big guns and locomotives. He inspected the base depots and motored to the casualty clearing station chatting with the wounded fresh from fighting. Then followed a strenuous tour of the front, his Majesty covering on an average 100 miles daily in wet dreary weather. Everywhere, he was cheered by troops and civilians. Once a road was shelled as his Majesty passed. Visits to instruction camps, forestry schools and aerodromes were the items in the long programme.

The King lunched with President Poincare and Field-Marshal Haig on the 7th. The most interesting day was the 10th, when there was a demonstration of tanks of every type. In addition the American troops, labour battalions, the Portuguese division and the Australian aerodrome were among the units inspected.

The King attended a special inter-denominational service on the 11th, within the sound of guns, after which he reviewed troops, witnessing the march past in which 20 British corps and divisions and an American division were represented.

His Majesty returned to England on the 13th.

VISIT TO AMIENS AND ROYE ROAD.

TRIBUTE TO FRENCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 15.

PARIS.—The King's tour included visits to Amiens and Villers-Bretonneux, also Roye road, where the King warmly congratulated the French troops in the sector adjoining the front of the British attack.

THE THIRD BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO ALLIED ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 15.

The Press Bureau states that the Prime Minister has sent the following telegram to Sir Douglas Haig:—

The Imperial War Cabinet sends the warmest congratulations on the great triumph achieved by the Allied arms in the third battle of the Somme and the Empire's heartfelt thanks to you and your most gallant troops.

SIR JAMES BRUNYATE MADE K. C. S. I.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Aug. 15.

"The Gazette" states that Sir James Brunyate has been promoted to K. C. S. I. in recognition of special war services. Sir James has just returned from the United States where he was attached to Lord Reading's staff as adviser on the Indian currency and Eastern Exchange questions.

RECRUITING IN INDIAN STATES.

21,000 IN SIX MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The Feudatory States in direct relation with the Government of India contributed over 21,000 recruits (including those for Imperial Service Troops and non-combatant corps) in the first half of the current year. Of this total Kashmir raised close upon 6,000, Alwar, Jaipur and Hyderabad nearly 3,000 each, Jodhpur and Bharatpur about 1,500 apiece, Bikaner and Gwalior nearly 1,000 each, while Mysore, Dholpur, Baroda, Bhopal, Bundi, Udaipur, Sirohi, Karauli, Indora, Tonk and Kotah, supplied smaller quotas.

ITALIAN PROGRESS CONTINUES.

MOUNT MONTELLO OCCUPIED.

ENEMY SUPPLY DEPOTS ON PIAVE SET ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

An Italian communiqué says, under the effective concentrations of artillery fire in the Tonale region, we carried out thrusts and occupied Mount Montello, Puntadi San Matteo and the spur south-east of Cimazigolon, taking over 100 prisoners.

Our batteries set fire to the supply depots on the left bank of the Piave.

JAPANESE EXPEDITION IN SIBERIA.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO BE ATTACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

A telegram to "The Times" from Tokio, dated the 10th, says a diplomatic mission will be attached to the Japanese expedition in Siberia headed by Matsudaira, ex-Consul at Tientsin.

The British authorities have already taken similar measures and Mr. B. F. Alston, Counsellor to the Legation at Peking is already in Vladivostok.

There has been a succession of demonstrations by women in various parts of Japan against rice profiteers.

FRENCH TROOPS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

GREETED BY FRIENDLY CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

A telegram to "The Times" from Vladivostok, dated the 9th, says the French troops marched through the streets and were greeted by friendly crowds.

GERMANS MARCHING ON PETROGRAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 15.

PARIS.—A message from Helsingfors states that German troops are marching on Petrograd.

FINNISH DIET.

FAVOURS MONARCHY FOR FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 15.

A telegram to "The Times" from Stockholm says, the majority of the Finnish Diet favours a monarchy for Finland. The necessary formalities are now being taken for the election of a King.

THE VICEROY AT DHAR.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE OF CHIEFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP,
DHAR, Aug. 14.

Replying to his Highness the Maharaja of Dhar's Banquet speech, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen: I have listened with great pleasure to your Highness' speech the warmth of which comes, I feel sure, from the heart and I thank your Highness heartily for your friendly allusion to myself and my wife and to the work which we are trying to do for India. I am glad to learn from your Highness' lips the steps which you are taking to improve the administration of your State, as the ruler of which you are so deservedly popular, and I am particularly interested to hear of your experiments in agriculture and in horsebreedings which I trust will have beneficial results; but what pleases me even more than this is your testimony to the benefits of British Rule in India and in particular to the work of the officers of Government during your minority and since you received your power at a time like this when great changes are impending in India, such assurances afford encouragement to those responsible to the King-Emperor for the good Government of this Empire. Mr. Bosanquet, Col. Beville, and Col. Luard may well take pride in your public declaration of gratitude for the work that they have done for you and for the friendly advice which they have tendered to you.

INDIAN STATES IN REFORM SCHEME.

Your declaration is also a source of great satisfaction to me as the head of the Government of India, since it implies a complete confidence in the motives governing our policy in regard to the Indian States, whose interests we look upon during minority as a sacred trust and, at all times, as identical with our own. The steps which we have taken and are taking to prove our relations with the States and to bring them into closer union with the Empire can only be really successful if they are recognised by the Princes as prompted by a sincere desire for the mutual advantage of both the parties. I congratulate your Highness on your recognition of this principle and I look forward with great interest to the views which you will, I hope, frankly express at the next Conference on the momentous questions which will be placed before the Princes for discussion. I need hardly assure your Highness that the Government of India are concerned to safeguard the rights, privileges, and interests of the relatively small States no less than those of their larger neighbours and welcome their Rulers equally cordially as partners and co-workers.

MAHARAJA'S WAR SERVICES.

Your Highness has asked me to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor an assurance of your loyalty and devotion to the Crown and I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the message. That loyalty and devotion has been shown not only in words but also in deeds. Your contributions to the war have been many and generous and it has been a special pleasure to me to notice that among the long list of these contributions are several emanating from her Highness the Maharani. Although your Highness has modestly alluded to your war services as a drop in the ocean, we know that they represent the offering of a true and loyal friend, who is always ready to do his utmost to serve the Empire and it was in recognition of that spirit that you have been given the hereditary title of Maharaja, the sanad conferring which I had the pleasure of placing in your hands to-day.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of our distinguished host the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar of Dhar.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A MAMLATDAR.

KILLED BY VILLAGERS

OUTRAGE IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

We regret to have to record the murder of a mamlatdar in the Ahmednagar district under tragic circumstances. The information we have received is so far circumstantial and indirect, though sufficient corroboration is forthcoming as to the murder itself. We give the account as it has been related to us.

The scene of the affair was at Akola, the headquarter town of the taluka of the same name in the Ahmednagar district. The place is not easily accessible being situated 40 miles from the nearest railway station, on the Nasik or Ahmednagar side. The deceased Mr. Pir Jada, had been the mamlatdar of the taluka, for two years or so.

It appears that on Saturday the 10th, over 2,000 people belonging mostly to the "Koly" caste, who eke out a living by agriculture, fishing etc., carried out an organised plan of attack on the mamlatdar's residence. It was bazaar day and consequently a large number of men had assembled at the place. About 3 p.m. the men are said to have collected before the mamlatdar's house and called upon him to come out, with a view, it is said, to remonstrate with him on his conduct. The deceased instead of yielding, opened fire on the mob but soon afterwards ceased having exhausted his ammunition. When this fact became known to the mob, some of them went to the bazaar and called upon the merchants to let them have a few tins of Kerosine oil. The merchants at first declined but when the men threatened to loot the shops, they allowed them to take away as many tins as they liked. The men took away about 50 tins and with the aid of the oil they succeeded in setting fire to the house. It is said that the mob allowed the deceased's family to take their departure from the house and gave them a safe conduct. There were some clerks in the house at the time and they were also assured that they might depart in safety and that they would not be molested in any way. Either afraid of facing the mob or having lost their presence of mind, the poor clerks would not be assured and some of them jumped down from the terrace in order to escape the fire and got hurt or broke their limbs.

The mamlatdar alone was not to be seen, but as the house was well guarded on all sides, he had no means of escape. It appears he was hiding in a cellar in the house and someone in the mob shouted out that there was a cellar in the house and he must be hiding there. By this time, the roof came down crumbling and the place was covered with debris, the cellar was located and it is said that the deceased was seen crouching in a corner. In order to force him out of his hiding place some bags of chillies soaked with kerosine were thrust into the cellar and lighted. When the deceased emerged from his hiding place someone in the mob hit him with an axe on the forehead as a result of which he fell down and after a few more blows was killed. All this is circumstantial, as has already been stated above.

The mob, it seems, had previously cut the telegraph wires and stopped the mail tongas, in some places destroying the roads to prevent or delay communication. It is further stated that the Sub-Inspector and a few constables at Raju, a small station between Bandhardara and Akola, fled from their charge on receipt of some rumours and proceeded to Ahmednagar by train.

It is understood that the D. S. P. and other officials from Ahmednagar and Nasik have proceeded to Akola to make investigations.

MR. ASAF ALI'S CASE.

CHARGE FRAMED.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 14.

Mr. G. H. Spence, Additional Magistrate, Delhi, passed the following order on the 5th August, before framing the charge: "I have heard counsel on both sides on the question of framing the charge. It is admitted that the accused on June 12th received an order in writing, issued by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, directing him to refrain from addressing any public meeting in the Delhi Province until further order. It is further admitted that on June 16th when this order was still in force the accused addressed a meeting in Delhi. The meeting purported to be confined to the members of the Home Rule League and the defence contention is that it was not a public meeting. The questions arising will be discussed at length in the final order in the case. For the present, it will suffice to remark that I am of opinion after giving my best consideration to the evidence for the prosecution, the statements of the accused, the argument of the counsel and the literature to which I have been referred that the meeting in question was a public meeting. It follows from this the view that the accused disobeyed the direction contained in the Chief Commissioner's order. I am further of opinion on the evidence now before me that accused disobeyed the order knowingly. It follows that a *prima facie* case under section 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, has been established and I accordingly charge the accused thereunder."

The charge having been accordingly framed and read over, Mr. Davar proceeded to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, two of whom, namely, Aiyub Ali and Champat Singh, have not been served and were not present. Mr. Davar told the Magistrate that he particularly wanted both the absent witnesses and was rather surprised that they were not summoned. The witness, he first cross-examined, said: "I have attended a large number of public meetings. Sometimes there are 2,000 persons present, sometimes 5,000, sometimes less. I had attended public meetings in the Dharamsala, prior to June 16th. On one occasion about 1,000 and on another about 300 and on another 500 or 600 persons were present. I have never tried to attend a private meeting of the Home Rule League. I have never attended a meeting of the Home Rule League in the League's rooms. I have heard that meetings are held there. I have been to two meetings held under the auspices of the Home Rule League in the Queen's Gardens. They have on occasions been attended by as many as 3,000 persons or more." After this he said something about one or two unimportant points and then said:—I heard that there was to be a meeting on June 16th to be attended by persons who were already members of the League or who became so by a payment of Rs. 1-4 and the signature on the requisite form at the door.

"A GOVERNMENT SPY."

Luxmi Narain, cross-examined, said: "I am a shroff with a large business also a physician. I am a resident of Delhi. I was born here. I have attended a large number of public meetings. I was present at the two meetings, public and special, held at the Dharamsala on successive days. At the meeting of June 15th, there were some 500 or 600 persons present. Any one wishing to enter could do so. I saw no one restrained from doing so. Mr. Asaf Ali did not speak at the meeting of June 15th. I heard that there was to be a meeting on June 16th, which could only be attended by persons who were members of the League. I accordingly joined the League forthwith with a view to attending the meeting. There were men at the door of the Dharamsala on the occasion of the meeting of June 16th, who verified the membership of persons entering. I showed my membership card, before they allowed me to enter. When I arrived, I found four or five people at the door who were at the door and who were told that they could not enter. I showed my ticket and went in. I saw Aiyub Ali at the Dharamsala. He was asked if he was a member and he replied in the affirmative and showed a ticket. I saw him sitting down writing notes, while the meeting was going on. He was approached and asked what he was doing that for. He said that he was taking notes. He was then requested to sit in the middle of the hall and he still went on writing after that. He was formerly sitting in a corner of the room and was brought to sit in front of the President's table. Some people said that he was a Government spy and should be turned out. He swore that he was a *bona fide* and genuine Home Ruler and produced his tickets. He did not notice if all but one of the doors were shut."

BARBER'S EVIDENCE.

After this Dina, a barber, was examined. Mr. Davar remarked that it struck him that Delhi was a very prosperous place, for a barber of Delhi, could afford to pay Rs. 1-4 only to hear one lecture. He thought that shaving beards must be a particularly lucrative profession in Delhi. Then the witness said that he did not know what political matters meant and he never knew Mr. Asaf Ali before going to the lecture of the 16th June. He could earn from 4 to 12 annas a day and sometimes he earned nothing. He was asked by one policeman who was a customer of his to come and give evidence in the Court and he came to give his evidence because he was asked by Bodr Ali, a policeman, to do so without receiving any summons.

Kesho R. M. said: "I have only stayed at the Dharamsala on this one occasion. I remained for three days. I cannot give the date or the days of the week. It was about a month and a quarter ago. Before the meeting began I was told to go away on to the roof of the Dharamsala, which I did. I was staying on the first storey, not on the ground floor, where the meeting took place. I was asked to move from where I was staying up to the top of the roof. I was given to understand that the meeting was only for the members concerned. All the other occupants of the Dharamsala were also told to go on to the roof. From the roof we could hear voices only, not what was said. After the meeting was over, I remained on the roof owing to heat."

Mumtaz Ali said: I had seen Sukhdeo on July 15th. He told me that he had gone to the meeting on the 16th at the Dharamsala, but was not allowed to enter.

The case comes on for hearing again to-morrow. Mr. Azad left for Bombay on Monday.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURES AT KARACHI.

SIND COLLEGE STUDENTS' PROHIBITED TO ATTEND.

(From our Corrspondent.)

KARACHI. Aug. 15.

A public lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the "Greatest need of India" was arranged for last night in the Khalikdina hall, Karachi, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas presiding. Long before the appointed time an unprecedentedly large audience poured into the hall and outside and demanded an open air lecture to which the lecturer consented but before commencing, the hall became so packed that a Parsi lady visitor fainted and had to be removed to regain consciousness; so the lecture was abandoned. It will be arranged at a convenient place. The Khalikdina Hall, the biggest hall in the city, being inadequate to accommodate the still larger crowds anticipated, this morning Mrs. Naidu conferred with the members of the Home Rule League and in the evening will deliver a public lecture on "Islam." To-morrow she will be at home to the students of the Sind College. The Principal, Sind College, has issued a circular prohibiting students from attending Mrs. Naidu's lectures organised by the Home Rule League.

Mrs. Naidu will also speak on "Our future work" and on Saturday morning will meet the citizens of Karachi at a social Gathering in the Burns Garden and the ladies of Karachi in the Thesophical Hall.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN BURMA.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S HOMILY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

Speaking at the Durbar to-day, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieut.-Governor, said the task of formulating a scheme of constitutional reforms suitable for the country would require mutual help and friendly co-operation and consultation between Government and the people. The demand for separation from India would entail such dislocation of relations, military, financial, fiscal, commercial and administrative, as would astonish those who talk lightly of separation. The expression, "cutting the painter", was often used, but before they could cut the painter they must feel they were in the seas, they could navigate and that their small bark was able to sustain any storms that might arise. No country could be pronounced fit to govern itself unless it was also able to defend itself. If Burma were assailed now from outside even by insignificant foes, it would have to draw on India for soldiers as it draws on her now for military police and other services. Burmans must realise the necessity for self-development in order to enjoy all the advantages enjoyed by Indians. It was a part of the Reform scheme to encourage and develop provincial autonomy and Burma should ask from India that while she was ready to pay full contribution in return for protection and help from India, she might have full freedom and authority to develop her internal affairs on the lines best suited to herself.

SOME SUGGESTED STEPS.

The first sphere was the extension of local self-government and creation of district and rural boards—a want of very long standing. The second sphere was that of the employment of Burmans in more responsible posts. Facilities must certainly be given to Burmans, as they would be to Indians, for entering civil services. He would like to see a thorough reorganisation of provincial and subordinate civil services and reorganisation, almost the creation, of a separate judicial service culminating in a High Court for Burma. Forestry, agriculture and industries required reorganisation and there was no need to postpone the inauguration of the University. The third sphere was that of the Legislative Council and the general machinery of Government. A policy of caution was necessary. But it was quite certain that the Legislative Council must be enlarged and must contain substantial elected elements. He proposed to have a friendly informal conference with Burmans of all schools and then publish a scheme for general public criticism. The Lieut.-Governor concluded with a warning to the young and the enthusiastic against the methods of violence and outrage which had been adopted by Extremists in India. The future before Burma was bright and they must see that nothing occurred to dim that brightness.

POONA STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation held on Sunday the 11th instant it was decided to form the Reception Committee, of the second convention to be held in Poona, on 2nd of September and that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu be requested to preside at the meeting which will be held for the purpose.

NEW INCOME-TAX FORMS.

INDIAN MERCHANTS DISSATISFIED.

PROPOSED REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY.

A meeting of the representatives of the various Indian trades associations was held in the Mulji Jetha market hall, Bombay, yesterday, to consider the question of the new forms of declration for income-tax. Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thaker sey presided.

The Chairman said the new forms of declaration had created a stir among the mercantile community, who especially objected to the penal proviso of a fine of Rs. 10 per day in case of failure to provide particulars within thirty days. Merchants and traders were willing to pay income-tax, but it was not possible to give all the particulars as required by the new form and they especially objected to the penal proviso.

Mr. Lalji Govindji said the income-tax Collector had asked the secretaries of the different associations to see him in the matter. Accordingly the secretaries of the Piece-goods Association saw the Collector and pointed out to him that the penal clause was most objectionable and that it was not possible to furnish particulars such as their income in Native States and the income of the joint family. The Collector replied to the effect that the law had been passed by Government and he, therefore, could make no alterations in the provisions of the Act, but that he was prepared to grant certain facilities such as extending the time-limit, etc., but that the particulars required in the new form would have to be given. This was the gist of what had occurred at the interview.

A discussion then ensued at the meeting. A representative of the Grain Merchants' Association suggested that they should engage Counsel to draft representations and send them through him to the Government of India.

Mr. Trivedi was of opinion that they should wait in deputation upon H. E. the Viceroy, in the matter.

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas regretted that the Indian Merchants' chamber and Bureau had not moved in the matter.

Mr. Motilal Keshavji said it was incorrect to say that the Indian Chamber had not moved in the matter. When the Bill was before the Legislative Council and the different public bodies were asked to express their opinion, the Indian Chamber had objected to some of its provisions.

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas moved a proposition asking the different associations to select two representatives to wait in deputation upon H. E. the Viceroy, that in the meantime they should write to the Collector informing him that a deputation was going to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy and to request him not to insist on the new forms until the result of the interview with H. E. the Viceroy was known. The proposition further asked the deputation to submit a report and it asked the different associations to send a telegram to H. E the Viceroy requesting his Excellency to issue orders not to insist on the new form till the deputation had waited upon him.

Mr. D. D. Kanga moved as an amendment substituting the words "to make representations to" for "to wait in deputation upon" wherever they occurred in the original proposition.

Mr. Khokhani opposed the amendment.

The amendment was carried by 59 to 2 votes, and it was next carried as a substantive proposition.

MR. HORNIMAN'S LECTURE AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Young India Society, Poona, Mr. B. G. Horniman will deliver a public lecture on the "Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals", to-day at 6 p.m., at the Kirloskar Theatre.

A MOTOR TRAGEDY.

MAHONT OF TIRUPATHI ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Justice Sadasiva Iyer and Justice Napier disposed of a criminal revision case, in which the question was whether negligence on the part of the driver of a motor car could be inferred from the fact that the car ran over a man causing his death, when the accused denies the occurrence and fails to explain how the man was run over. The facts of the case are that when the Sri Mahont of Tirupathi was on his way back from Chittoor his motor car ran over an old man, who died some days later. The Joint Magistrate convicted accused under section 304 A. I. P. C. and the Sessions Judge upheld the lower court's order.

On an appeal the petitioner's vakil contended in revision that there was no proof of rashness or negligence and the lower courts erred in inferring negligence. Their Lordships agreeing with the petitioner's vakil's contention held that there must be affirmative proof of negligence and acquitted the accused.

Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Indian Munitions Board, has accepted the invitation conveyed to him to give an address at the next annual Convocation of the Madras University to be held on the 21st November. The subject of the address will be "The Relation of the University to Industries."

U. P. SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

VALIDITY OF PROCEEDINGS QUESTIONED.

A "MODERATE" MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto has been issued by some persons who refrained from attending the special conference held at Lucknow:—

A special provincial conference of the United Provinces purporting to be held under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and hence necessarily according with the constitution of the Indian National Congress organization was held at Lucknow on Sunday, the 11th August, 1918, in order to consider the Report on the Indian constitutional reform. The notice calling the conference, which was issued over the signature of the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, states that the decision to call the conference was taken by the executive committee of that committee on the Sunday previous, i.e., Sunda, August 4, and the notice called upon not only the district congress committees but also all the branches of the All-India Moslem League and the Home Rule League to elect delegates to the conference. The District Congress Committe of Lucknow met for the first time on Wednesday, August 7, three days after the decision of the Provincial Congress Committee and two days after the president's public circular. A notice had been issued not to consider any letter from the Provincial Congress Committee regarding the conference, not to constitute a Reception Committee but to form a working committee. The same meeting of the district congress committee of which, by the way, not all the members received any notice, elected a chairman for the working committee but not any secretaries. We learn that the executive committee of the Provincial Congress Committee selected a gentleman to act as President of the Conference. The public notice issued by the President of the Provincial Congress Committee to which reference has been made, stated that the subjects committee which was to include any person elected a delegate who cared to attend it, would meet some hours before the Conference itself.

VALIDITY QUESTIONED.

We, he undersigned, question the validity of the proceedings that led to the conference and hence, of the conference itself for the reasons stated below:—

(a) The decision to hold the conference was taken by the executive committees and not by the general Provincial Congress Committee.

(b) The District Congress Committee of Lucknow did not constitute a Reception Committee as required by the rules of the Provincial Congress Committee relating to the provincial conference.

(c) The rules lay down that the duties of the conference should be settled by the reception committee in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committee. There was no reception committee at all and the Lucknow district congress committee had no voice in determining the date and many persons were of opinion that the 11th instant should not be the date but the 18th.

(d) The President of the conference was not elected in the manner provided by the said rules. Neither the reception committee nor the Lucknow district congress committee, nor the Provincial Congress Committee had anything to do with the election of the president.

(e) The branches of the Moslem League and the Home Rule League are neither affiliated to nor recognised by the Provincial Congress Committee and had no right to send delegates to the conference and no persons returned by them could be delegates to the conference (Article 6 of the constitution.)

(f) The subjects committee of the conference could only be elected by the conference itself which was not done and the meeting held some hours before the conference was not a meeting of the subjects committee.

(g) The resolutions put before the conference were not the resolutions passed by a regularly constituted subjects committee and were therefore not regular.

The conference was neither regularly summoned nor properly constituted and was not representative of the general body of Congressmen in these Provinces. Prominent members of the Congress Committee at Allahabad and Lucknow did not approve of the holding of the conference on the 11th instant. They pointed out that it was impossible that in the space of a few days the district congress committees could consider the question and send delegates to the conference, and that it would neither be representative nor would give expression to the considered opinion of the Congressmen in the Province. But it was said that as a meeting of the Legislative Council was called for Monday, August 12, specially to discuss the Reform Scheme, the conference must be held at any cost on the day preceding the Council, as then the elected members of the Council would have the advantage of knowing the feeling of the Province and they might then adopt an attitude in the Council which would be in consonance with the declared views of the conference, and they would have the authority and the weight of the conference behind them. But it must have been known to the promoters of the conference that the 4th of August was the last day on which notice of resolutions for the Council meeting of 12th could be given and that the special conference held on the 11th could therefore give them no assistance or guidance. Thus it is obvious that public duty did not demand that the conference should be held at all costs on the 11th. On the contrary it seems to us legitimate to conclude from this that the conference was held not so much with a view to ascertain the well-considered opinion of the province but in order to discount the views of those who did not view the Reform Scheme in the same light as the promoters of the Conference.

We did not therefore take any part in the conference and we deny that its resolutions embody the considered opinion of Congressmen or Congress Committee on the Report on Indian Constitutional reform.

Tej Bahadur Sapru Jagat Narain (President, Congress Committee, Lucknow). Narayan Prasad Asthana, C. Y. Chintamani A. P. Sen (Secretary Congress Committee Lucknow), Bisheshwarnath Srivastava, Harikishan Dhaon, Parmeshwar Nath Sapru, Mahadea Singh, Hirday Nath Kunzru, Ramnath Sapru, Lal Bihari Singh, Sunderlal, Manoharnath Sapru, Brajnarain Chakbast, Rajnath Kunuzru, Krishna Prasad Kaul, H K. Ghose, Gopinath Kunzru, Raghunath Singh, Bhagwati Dayal, D. N. Kunzru, Anand Narain Bahadur, Mukhtar Ahmad, Hari Kishan Kaul, Trilokinath Kaul, Bishamber Nath Srivastava, Tejnarain Mullah.

CONFERENCE OF "MODERATES."

IDEA FAVOURED BY DECCAN SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has passed the following resolution:—The Deccan Sabha, Poona, resolves that there should be a separate All-India Conference of Moderates to express their views on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals.

"MODERATE" CONFERENCE.

Following the announcement which appeared in the papers on Saturday last, over the signature of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha that an All-India Conference of the Moderate Party was to be convened "for the purpose of giving expression to their acceptance of and general support to" the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, a meeting was held at his house on Monday last of some prominent Moderates, at which it was resolved to hold the said Conference in Bombay on a date to be hereafter announced. It was further resolved that the gentlemen present at the meeting be constituted into a Provisional Committee for the purpose of making arrangements to hold the said conference and that leading men of the Party and other distinguished persons in Bombay and in the districts willing to accord their support to the Scheme as aforesaid be invited to join the Committee for that purpose. A meeting of the Committee so formed will be held at an early date at the place and time notified by a circular letter, addressed to the gentlemen invited, over the signatures of the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

((Continued from column 6.)

the dictation of the first accused in the presence of Chandra. The same day Kaikani filled a "Friend's form" at the request of the first accused. On the 24th March Chandra signed the "Personal Declaration Form," in the presence of the Society's Medical Examiner Dr. Miss Watts of the Cama Hospital. The proposal was forwarded in the ordinary course, through the sub-agent Mr. Deshpande and on the 15th April a letter was sent to Chandrabai informing her that her proposal to effect an assurance of Rs. 10,000, with profits, was accepted. The first premium of Rs. 30-10-0 for fifteen days of April was paid on the 16th April by the first accused and the policy was issued on the 17th April last. On the 15th May the second monthly premium of Rs. 53-12-0 was paid for that month.

CHANDRABAI'S DEATH.

Chandrabai stayed in the Sethna Building from 1st February to 15th April, when she was shifted to a room in a new building at Supari Baug Road.

On the 29th April the second accused Vithal went to the dispensary of Dr. Datttraya Hari Rahalkar, a medical practitioner at Parel, who was known to him before, and requested him to prescribe for his sister Chandrabai who, he said, was suffering from dysentery. The doctor did so, and the woman remained in the doctor's treatment from the 29th April to the 3rd May, during which period he saw the patient twice and formed an opinion that she was suffering from acute dysentery. On the 3rd May the second accused went to Dr. Shivram Waman Patel, at his dispensary at Bhoiwada and asked him to see Chandrabai. He examined the patient and suggested injections, which was not approved of by both the accused and the patient and the doctor left without giving any treatment. Neither of the doctors were informed that Chandrabai's life was insured before her death.

Chandrabai died in the early morning of 4th May last and her body was taken to the Tank Bunder cemetery by the two accused and their friends and cremated there. At the entertain a female life. Kaikini replied in fever.

The same afternoon both the accused went to Dr. Patil and requested him to give a death certificate telling him that it was wanted by the Municipality, and the doctor gave them one.

On the 5th May the accused sent letters to their father and Chandrabai's husband to Kolhapur, informing them of her death.

On the 9th May the first accused informed both the life assurance companies that Chandrabai died of acute dysentry on the 4th May and requested them to supply him with the necessary forms for claiming the amount insured against her life.

COMPANY'S SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

On the 14th May, the Empire of India Life Assurance Company received an anonymous chit stating that Mr. "Vengade Mane's sister died a suspicious death."

This anonymous communication, and the fact that the death of the insured occurred within such a short period after her life was insured caused the suspicion of the company and they referred the matter to the Commissioner of Police.

On the 26th May the second accused Vithal went to Dr. Rahalkar and requested him to grant him a death certificate of Chandrabai which was complied with.

The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT INSURANCE CO.

A REMARKABLE STORY

TWO BROTHERS AND A SISTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussain Taki, Inspector, C.I.D. charged Dattaji Shantaram Mani-Vangale and Vithal Shantaram Mani-Vengade, Marathas by caste and brothers, with cheating the Empire of India Life Assurance Company in respect of a life policy for Rs. 10,000, and cheating the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Company in respect of a policy for a like amount.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Fereira of Messrs Daphtary, Fereira and Dewan Solicitors, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution is disclosed by Mr. Nicholson is that the first accused, who was about twenty-two years of age, left school about a year and a half ago and joined as honorary manager a small concern called the Indian Scent Manufacturing Company, started by his friends at Girgaum. The second accused was employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops and earned Rs. 4 per day. Their father was alive at Kolhapur, and worked as a mason. They had a sister named Chandrabai, aged about twenty-eight. She was young healthy and good-looking. She was married, about twenty years ago to one Krishna Ishwernath Jadav, an ordinary cultivator of Kolhapur. In 1903 Chandrabai ran away with one Appa Luxman and subsequently she lived with one Ellappa a tongawala of Kolhapur. She possessed no property except a few ornaments, and whenever the accused went to Kolhapur they used to put up with her in Ellappa's house.

CHANDRABAI BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

On the 15th January last the first accused wrote her a letter informing her that he was coming to Kolhapur. Immediately after he went there and informed Chandra that he had arranged to marry a girl of a rich family of Nasik, and that he would get a dowry of Rs. 5,000, and therefore he asked her to prepare some new ornaments for herself and accompany him to Bombay for the wedding. Chandra got three new ornaments made and came to Bombay with the first accused. The latter had his room at Girgaum, but hired a separate room for her in Setna Building at Tardeo and kept Chandra there. During all this time both the accused were collecting terms of several life assurance companies.

On the 24th January, the first accused paid a visit to Mr. Vaz, under-secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company, and enquired of him about the terms of insuring his own life. He represented to Mr. Vaz that he was the proprietor of the Indian Scent Manufacturing Company. Subsequently, he told Mr. Vaz that his sister, who was the wife of a rich Jagirdar, of Kolhapur, intended to have her life insured. Mr. Vaz, after consulting the Company's secretary, informed the accused that the secretary would not insure the life of an Indian purdah lady

"WIFE OF A BIG JAGIRDAR."

About the end of February last the first accused Dattoo called on Mr. Rustamji Edulji Bharucha, one of the Managers of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, at his office and inquired of him if the Company would entertain a female life, and if so he wanted to know the terms. These were supplied to him. The first accused, it has been alleged, represented himself to Mr. Bharucha as the manager of the Indian Scent Manufacturing Company, and that the female who was desirous of having her life insured was his sister and wife of one Krishnaji Jadav, a big jagirdar of Kolhapur. On being questioned, the accused explained to Mr. Bharucha that a cousin sister of his had left in inheritence Rs. 10,000 for him with his sister, who being unable to pay the whole amount at once was paying him by monthly instalments and that by way of security in case of her death before the whole amount was paid she was anxious to get her life insured. The accused then asked Mr. Bharucha what commission he would get if the proposal was accepted and Mr. Bharucha promised him five per cent. The first accused, acting in this case as an agent, filled in the Agent's form, and also got Chandra's proposal form filled in and signed by her. The proposal form was filled in by the second accused Vithal, when the first accused, and one Anant Govind Nene, who attested it, were present. A "Friend's form" was filled in by one M. K. Dane, who was cited as a "friend well acquainted with the health of the proposed life." Chandra was medically examined and her life was certified as "first class." The proposal was accepted, and an endowment policy for Rs. 10,000 payable after ten years, or at death if previous was issued on the 14th March last, the first quarterly premium of Rs. 278-3-0 having been paid on the 9th March. On the 6th April the first accused took the policy to Mr. Bharucha with the assignment endorsed on it in his favour and signed by Chandrabai and insisted on registering the assignment which was done.

A SECOND CASE.

In the second case, it has been alleged, the first accused saw one Shankar Tabaji Kaikani, a canvasser working for one Ganesh Deshpande, one of the Sub-agents of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Company, who was known to him, and told him that he belonged to a Sirdar family of Kolhapur, and had come to Bombay for study, and had also opened a shop for selling scented oils at Girgaum. He also informed him, on another occasion that her sister, who was the wife of a Sirdar, was desirous of insuring her life, and enquired if his society would entertain a female life. Kaikani reptied in the affirmative, and on the 22nd March, at the request of the first accused, took blank "Personal Declaration Form" to Chandrabai in Setna Building, and filled it himself at

(Continued in column 5)

REFORM PROPOSALS.

SOME ESSENTIAL MODIFICATIONS.

(BY DR. M. A. ANSARI.)

Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Home Rule League, Delhi, has subjected the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme to the following searching criticism and the modifications he suggests as essential for the success of the Scheme, deserve careful consideration.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals, which have been before the public in India for the last month and which have been accorded a mixed kind of reception, varying from total rejection to acceptance with modifications, are a brilliant and masterly piece of political camouflage very successfully screening the real issues of the Indian Problem. The end, which the framers of the Report had in view, seems to be an attempt to prepare a case for presentation to President Wilson, and other eminent Allied statesmen who have repeatedly expressed their intention to insist on the application of the principle of self-determination to all the subject nationalities rather than to solve the Indian question. The announcement of August 20th, which has been made the basis for this Report, was itself hemmed in with many qualifications and provisos and its application, as embodied in the Report now before the public, cannot in the very nature of it come up to our expectations. Despite the recent assurances of Mr. Montagu, at Cambridge to the contrary, the fact still remains that a spirit of mistrust of Indians permeates every page of the Report. One searches in vain throughout the lengthy Report for any proposals which would place India on an equal footing with the rest of the Empire. The pious hope indulged in at the conclusion of the Report, appealing to Indians and Englishmen for better social relations, can hardly be expected to bear any fruit so long as the powers and privileges of the bureaucracy are not greatly curtailed. The principle of self-determination apart, even the colonial form of self-government which the Congress-League Scheme had aimed at, has been lightly brushed aside as being "without a precedent" and "unworkable in practice." The declaration of August 20th, promising "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India" has not been interpreted in the right spirit, and the Report leaves the Indian practically where he was.

Minorities.

The attitude taken in the Report towards the Congress-League understanding on the question of safeguarding the rights of the minorities, shows that its framers have entirely missed the importance of the principle involved in it. It is the key-stone of the Indian political edifice and on its recognition and acceptance depends our whole claim for a united India. To any unbiased person it would appear to be based on equity and justice and prompted by a spirit of co-operation. That the proportions have been arrived at by negotiations and understanding does not detract one with from its value and importance. What justification but negotiation and understanding did there exist for the number of seats allotted to Scotland and, Ireland on their union with England? After all it is the mutual agreement and will of the people concerned that is the final arbiter in matters affecting their destinies. The significance of the rights of important minorities in any political reconstruction cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by the case of Ulster.

Whatever theoretical constitutional considerations may be brought forward against communal representation, those who are conversant with the practical side of the political situation in India, are convinced of the absolute necessity of protecting the rights of important minorities and are sure that without any such safeguard no constitutional advancement of a substantial nature is possible. The minorities in India are not such as can be swept away by a stroke of the pen. In some cases they number as many as two or three European nationalities put together. The Congress-League Scheme, recognizing the principles of communal representation and the protection of important minorities, has laid down certain proportion of representation in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils. These have been arrived at after a great deal of anxious and careful thought and with due regard for the future development of these minorities on the lines best suited to them. Any scheme of reforms which aims at the peaceful and ordered constitutional development of the country must take this aspect of the problem into account. Without it no scheme, whatever its merits, has any chance of receiving the support of entire India.

In an earlier part the Report has been characterised as a political camouflage. It is based on the idea of the incapacity of the Indian for Responsible Government, and in spite of the pains taken to conceal the fact, this presumed inferiority has been made the ground for his present and future political tutelage. The scheme is totally unacceptable in its present form. But the crisis it has created in the Indian political circles leaves only two alternatives to us the total rejection of the Scheme with the certainty of a serious division in our own camp and the acceptance of a modified Scheme with its attendant risks. It would be wiser under the circumstance to forego some of the rights at present, howsoever painfaul it may be than to see our energies frittered away in a hundred different directions. In order, therefore, to have a common basis for all shades of political opinion the following criticism and modifications are submtted:—

Parliament and India Office.

While welcoming the suggestion that the control of the Parliament over the Government of India should be gradually relaxed, it is essential that this devolution should be accompanied with a corresponding increase of popular control over the Government of India. The Report does not contemplate this, the inevitable result of which will be to make the Government of India more autocratic. It also renders the position of the India Council anomalous and whatever justification there might have been in the past for its maintenance would now entirely disappear. On the other hand the Report proposes to perpetuate the Council and introduce a greater bureaucratic element by suggesting the "recruitment of India Office staff from the Indian Civil Service or at least some interchange of personnel between the staff of the India Office and the public services in India."

It is, therefore, proposed that the Council of India be abolished and the Secretary of State should have two Indians permanent Under-Secretaries, elected by the elected members of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Government of India.

Popular control over the Executive and the power of the purse are the very essence of Responsible Government. But the Report proposes to "preserve indisputable authority of the Government of India on matters adjudged by it to be essential in the discharge of its responsibilities for peace order and good government." The interpretations of the Defence of India Act, the Press Act and various other Acts leave no room for doubt how "peace, order and good government." will be made to cover a multitude of administrative injustices.

The Government of India has been made more autocratic than before. The parliamentary control is to be relaxed; the power of making ordinances and regulations remains unaltered; a Council of State with a government majority of nominated members is to be created to secure the "affirmative power of legislation" and to be "the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential." The Governor-General still retains the power of "assent, reservation and disallowance." He has been further armed with new power of dissolution of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. He is also to have "the power in cases of emergency, so certified, to introduce a bill in the first instance in and to pass it through the Council of State, merely reporting it to the Assembly." Resolutions passed in the Assembly will have "effect only as recommendations." It needs no argument to prove that the Reform proposals relating to the Government of India have not taken us forward but are distinctly retrogressive.

It has been argued in the Report that pending the establishment of full Responsible Government in the provinces, the Government of India should retain indisputable final authority on all matters. This line of argument is obviously untenable because to prepare the people for provincial government and not to educate them in Imperial affairs would on the attainment of complete autonomy by the provinces make the change in the Government of India from absolute autocracy to full Responsible Government sudden and cataclysmic and entail a considerable amount of dislocation, a contingency against which the framers of the Report have shown such marked care and anxiety to guard.

In order to make the Government of India to come in line with the provinces the undermentioned modifications are absolutely essential:—

(1) The Governor-General should have power to make ordinances and regulations only in times of war.

(2) The power of certification of the Governor-General should be confined only to subjects essentially connected with peace, order and good government. Such subjects to be determined by a committee consisting of equal numbers of elected and nominated members of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

(3) The dissolution of the Legislative Assembly should take place with the consent of the Assembly.

(4) The proposed Council of State should not be established as it will create obstruction and cause constant friction with the Legislative Assembly.

(5) Half the members of the Executive Council should be Indians.

(6) The Legislative Assembly should consist of 300 members of whom 4/5 should be elected and 1/5 nominated including officials. The proportion of Mahomedans laid down in the Congress-League Scheme should be maintained.

(7) President of the Assembly to be elected by the Assembly itself.

(8) The Assembly also to have power of initiation in legislation.

(9) The resolutions passed by the Assembly to have binding effect.

(10) Questions put by the members should not be disallowed by the Governor-General but the Government may refuse to answer a question on the ground that it would be "inconsistent with the public interest" to do so.

(11) The Budget should be introduced in the form of money-bills and passed with the assent of the Assembly, except the portion referring to special heads to be determined by a committee consisting of an equal number of elected and nominated members of the Assembly.

(12) There does not appear to be any necessity for the creation of a Privy Council for India. A committee with powers similar to those exercised by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England may however be appointed.

(13) Complete fiscal autonomy for India to be conceded simultaneously with the introduction of the constitutional changes.

Provinces.

The provinces seem to have faired better at the hands of the framers of the Report, but a patient study and careful analysis of the proposal reveal that what is given by one hand has been taken by the other There is too much caution and fear which render nugatory much of the good that could be expected from the proposals.

The powers given to the Governor are excessive and the restrictions imposed on the legislature are too many. The position of the Minister is anomalous and the same criticism which has been levelled against the Congress-League Scheme of creating deadlocks is applicable to these proposals with equal force. The Minister is to be elected by his constituency for the life time of the Legislative Council and nominated to the ministerial post by the Governor. He is therefore not removeable by the legislature although he depends on its support for carrying out any measure through the Legislative Council. In cases of difference of opinion between the legislature and the Minister, dead locks will be inevitable. Further he would be guided in his duties by the Governor and will also have to work together with the other members of the Executive Government. He will thus be under various cross-fires, and his task will be unenviable, if not impossible. Moreover the officers to execute the policy laid down by the Minister are not to be under him and as such will not pay much attention to the growing work of the Minister with the result that the success of the work of the departments in his charge would be seriously jeopardised. On the other hand the responsibility and the odium of failure would rest on the Minister.

In matters of assignment of expenditure the first place is given to the contribution to the Government of India. The reserved subjects come next and what will remain after this will be available for the transferred subjects. It is obvious that the contribution to the Government of India will not be inconsiderable, and the reserved subjects, so far as can be judged, will all be such as would appropriate a good share of the provincial revenues. Moreover, the expenditure on the transferred subjects would increase with the development and expansion of the work of the departments concerned, the share of these subjects would, therefore, be very inadequate indeed. The situation becomes more acute when we consider the fact that there will inevitably be fresh taxation after the conclusion of peace to defray the enormous expenses of the war and these will be given preference over every other item of expenditure. This would cut the margin left for the transferred subjects still closer.

Again, fresh taxation is never popular even in advanced countries and though accustomed to such impositions it is not quietly acquiesced in. No Minister would have the courage to tax further the already overtaxed people who will moreover be groaning under high prices and limited incomes. The successful administration of the transferred departments depends directly on the amount of revenue available for their growing expenditure. The net result of these conditions will be a complete failure, the responsibility of which will be thrown on the shoulders of the Minister and quoted as an evidence of the incapacity of Indians for Responsible Government.

It is therefore necessary to incorporate the following suggestions if the proposals are to be shorn of at least some of their most unworkable parts:—

(1) All subjects except law and justice and police should be transferred to the Ministers and after five years there should be no reserved subjects.

(2) There should be no member without portfolio as sufficient justification has not been shown for this innovation. The departmental heads and other experts are available for advice to the Governor.

(3) The Minister or Ministers should be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

(4) There should be no difference between the status and the pay of the members of the Executive Council and the Ministers.

(5) The President of the Legislative Council to be elected by Council.

(6) The Governor to have the power to dissolve the Legislative Council with its consent.

(7) Resolutions to have binding effect.

(8) The Council to possess the right of initiating legislation concurrent with the Executive Government.

(9) The power granted to the Legislative Council "to require the Governor to refer to the Government of India whether he has rightly decided that the Bill which he has certified was concerned with a reserved subject" should apply to Budgets also.

(10) The members of the grand committee to consist of half the number to be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Council and half to be nominated by the Government.

(11) After deducting the provincial contribution to the Government of India from the revenues, no preference to be given to the reserved over transferred subjects, and the remainder to be allotted to the different subjects in proportion to their needs. The total deficiency under the different heads to be made up by taxation levied with the consent of the Legislative Council.

(12) A Commission of financial experts assisted by representatives from each province to be appointed to consider the best means of removing the inequalities of the different provinces in the matter of provincial contributions to the Government of India.

(13) In all the Provincial Legislative Councils the proportion of the Mahomedans fixed in the Congress-League Scheme should be kept.

Public Services.

The announcement that "any racial bars that still exist in regulations for appointment to the public services to be abolished" is to be welcomed but all depends on how this assurance is put into practice. Such assurances have been given times without number but seldom observed. The Government of India, therefore, is to blame itself if Indians, feel a bit sceptic about such statements.

The share of Indians in the Civil Service should be fixed at 50 instead of 30 per cent. to begin with and there should be no increase in the pay of the Civil Service at present. As it is, the Indian Civil Service is the most highly paid Civil Service in the world, and when one looks to the poverty of the country and the after effects of the war that will obtain for quite a long time to come, the proposed increase cannot be justified. Further, to fix the value of a rupee at one shilling and ninepence in the matter of pensions appears to be excessive even at the present time and if it is fixed permanently it will be indefensible, and a constant drain on India. For reasons already mentioned the proposed allowance to Englishmen in India and to Indians in England over and above their pay should not be granted.

It is most disappointing, one may even say, humiliating to the self respect of the Indian People to note that after the great sacrifices made during the war in men and money by India, sacrifices which have been so generously acknowledged by the Prime Minister in his utterances and the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in their report, when the time came for the fulfilment of the hopes raised, the number of commissions granted to Indians was found to be so insignificant and inadequate. It becomes still more puzzling when we know that some 1,500 officers would be required for the new army of 500,000 men to be raised this year.

The criticism of the Reform proposals would be complete without referring to the Arms Act which still perpetuates the individual distinctions between the different races in India and prevents the sons of the soil from carrying arms in the defence of their country. The continuance of this Act on the Statute Book has emasculated the manhood of India. No constitutional advancement can make up for the demoralising effects which the Press Act and the Defence of India Act have produced by destroying the liberty of the Press and the Person. The continued incarceration of hundreds of Indians without trial and often without even knowing their offences has produced an atmosphere of gloom and despair hardly suitable for the calm and cool consideration of the momentous constitutional problem we are faced with.

CRIME IN NIZAM'S CAPITAL.

From the annual report from the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad (Deccan) City and Suburbs, for the year 1326 Fasli, it appears that as against 1,998 cognizable offences reported in 1,325, the total number reported during the year under review was only 1,355. Out of these 1,103 cases were *challaned* to the courts, where 58 were pending from the previous year. Of the 1161 cases before the courts 721 ended in convictions. 177 were dismissed for want of proof, 149 were compounded and 9 were struck off owing to the death or disappearance of the accused, and 105, as compared with 58 in the previous year, remained undecided.

There were two cases of murder, of which one (a case of fratricide) is still under trial, and the other, (the murder of a beggar for two silver rings and a sum of Rs. 9) was dismissed in the absence of direct evidence. There was no case of attempt at murder, and only one case of culpable homicide, which ended in the conviction of the accused.

There were 49 cases of grievous hurt, 39 of which were *challaned* to the courts, but as many as 33 of them were compounded.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no case of traffic in slaves and only one of kidnapping.

In the year under review the value of the stolen property was Rs. 4,47,147, and recoveries to the extent of Rs. 3,93,576, or 88 per cent. were made.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The depression forming in the Bay has not yet crossed Orissa coast but rainfall has increased in north-east of the Peninsula and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, south-east of Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Mysore, north Madras coast; local in Bengal, submontane districts of the United Provinces, Kashmir, Madras Deccan, and east Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Bihar and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Lashio two inches; Tavoy three; Moulmein, Akyab four; Maymyo one; Sibsagar, Silchar, Cherrapunji and Mymensingh three; Burdwan, Cuttack and Sambalpur two; Simla one; Srinagar three quarters; Jagdalpur four; Raipur, Mangalore and Gopalpur two; Mercara one.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain in the Punjab and Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Aug. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.668 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.799 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	80.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	292 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inch.
Total fall during month	1.56 "
Do. do. year	20.15 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th Aug. 1918	0.22 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	15	m 4	12	24	5	15	m 9	47	21	3
Fri.	16	m 3	45a	24	8	16	m 10	35a	18	6
		4	24	24	2		11	27	21	11
Sat.	17	m 4	48a	24	2	17	m 11	58a	18	6
		5	52	24	5		1	21a	21	9
Sun.	18	m 6	6a	23	11	18	m 1	7	18	2
		8	24	25	2		2	29a	21	0
Mon.	19	m 7	31a	24	3	19	m 2	15	17	5
		9	18	26	2		3	23a	19	11
Tues.	20	m 8	49a	25	1	20	m 3	9	16	7
		10	0	27	3		4	3a	18	9
Wed.	21	m 9	47a	26	2	21	m 3	57	15	10
		10	27a	27	4		4	46a	17	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug. 15 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
„ 16 (Friday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
„ 17 (Saturday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
„ 18 (Sunday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 6m.
„ 19 (Monday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 5m.
„ 20 (Tuesday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4m.
„ 21 (Wednesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m. a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	6h.	46.4m. a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	33.3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h.	57.1m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th August, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is overcast at Lahore; elsewhere it is clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature remains above the average in the east and north Punjab, the excess being considerable during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the western districts and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is considerably above the average except at Allahabad; night temperature is locally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity remains below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is moderately above the average except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains below normal in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature continues in moderate excess in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 1.85in. of rain, Nagpur 0.31in. and Chanda 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the western half of the division, where day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Bombay has had 0.19in., Ratnagiri 0.28in., Mormugao 0.12in. and Karwar 0.25in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north-west of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and the south-east of the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. Strong monsoon winds are blowing on the west coast, but conditions are not favourable for any large precipitation here.

An extension of rain appears probable in the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 15th of August, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Aug.)	97.6	82.4	80	..	..	..
Jask	104.1	90.7	52	..	..	—6.0
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.6	84.2	59	..	1.20	—2.56
Rawalpindi	107.5	81.7	43	..	4.26	—9.95
Lahore	107.6	86.0	68	..	2.15	—7.55
Hissar	108.7	84.0	51	..	0.48	—7.03
Ambala	107.7	83.7	54	..	2.61	—11.70
Delhi	104.6	84.8	65	..	2.17	—13.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.5	88.1	48	..	3.13	—12.18
Bidapuri	99.4	84.1	66	..	2.03	—12.27
Jhansi	101.6	81.9	54	..	7.07	—14.29
Cawnpore	99.6	82.9	76	..	5.25	—13 20
Allahabad	96.1	82.7	75	..	12.66	—8.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.9	78.8	68	..	0	—1.92
Karachi	82.0	75.1	86	..	0.09	—4.96
Aimer	96.0	77.0	68	..	1.83	—10.31
Jaipore	100.5	79.3	65	..	2.47	—11.17
Kotah	101.0	82.0	51	..	0.46	—9.60
Mount Abu	77.6	63.4	94	..	6.46	—33.00
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	78.3	80	..	0.14	—10 03
Dwarka	84.9	79.9	81	..	0.19	—10.59
Veraval	82.8	79.2	85	..	5.10	—8.06
Rajkot	94.2	76.0	63	..	0.91	—12.44
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	78.4	81	..	5.06	—9.34
Surat	89.5	78.7	85	0.04	15.34	—16.23
Ahmedabad	93.2	79.0	65	..	3.14	—18.38
Deesa	97.3	78.0	77	..	3.33	—12.23
Neemuch	91.7	74.8	66	..	12.80	—3.56
Indore	88.3	74.1	70	..	8.65	—10.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.3	75.5	76	..	18.12	—16.64
Saugor	86.0	75.8	76	..	18.34	—9.49
Hoshangabad	88.7	75.6	70	..	13.24	—16.17
Khandwa	88.5	76.2	71	..	9.74	—7.30
Akola	91.4	76.8	68	..	7.84	—10.77
Amraoti	88.3	74.2	84	0.03	13.18	—5.92
Nagpur	85.4	75.2	74	0.31	21.85	—6.77
Chanda	88.9	74 6	92	0.32	27.63	—3.21
Raipur	79.8	74.1	94	1.85	48.55	+18.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	77.8	88	0.19	16.86	—34.49
Ratnagiri	85.3	76.1	83	0.28	33.94	—26.25
Marmugao	84.3	..	95	0.12	41.36	—20.98
Karwar	83.3	76.1	86	0.25	48.59	—41.05
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	75.5	65	..	2.80	—8.28
Ahmednagar	85.5	69.8	74	..	2.41	—7.73
Poona	84.0	71.3	78	..	3.25	—12.43
Sholapur	87.1	73.7	70	..	3.98	—7.10
Bijapur	86.8	70.5	82	..	1.18	—5.84
Belgaum	75.6	67.5	91	0.02	11.19	—20.39
Aurangabad	88.5	72.5	70	..	3.88	—11.26
Hyderabad (Deccan)	84.4	78.9	77	..	12.04	—9.05
Hyderabad	82.6	71.2	90	0.12	7.96	—6.46
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85 5	78.2	93	1.84	45.43	—41.66
Calicut	81.8	74.9	91	0.54	33.30	—41.94
Cochin	85.6	76.3	73	0.02	28.56	—35.44
Colombo	84.9	77.3	76	0.02	9.13	—5.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.6	72.7	87	0.50	8.80	—5.24
Bellary	86.1	74.6	83	..	0.73	—4.14
Cuddapah	90.5	76.1	68	0.12	6.81	—2.83
Madras	91.9	78.2	61	..	3.48	—4.63
Bangalore	75.2	65.4	90	0.19	5.07	—4.44
Coimbatore	87.8	73.5	61	..	0.24	—3.56
Trichinopoly	95.6	77.4	55	..	6.65	+2 68
Negapatam	86.5	78.2	69	..	3.69	—1 21

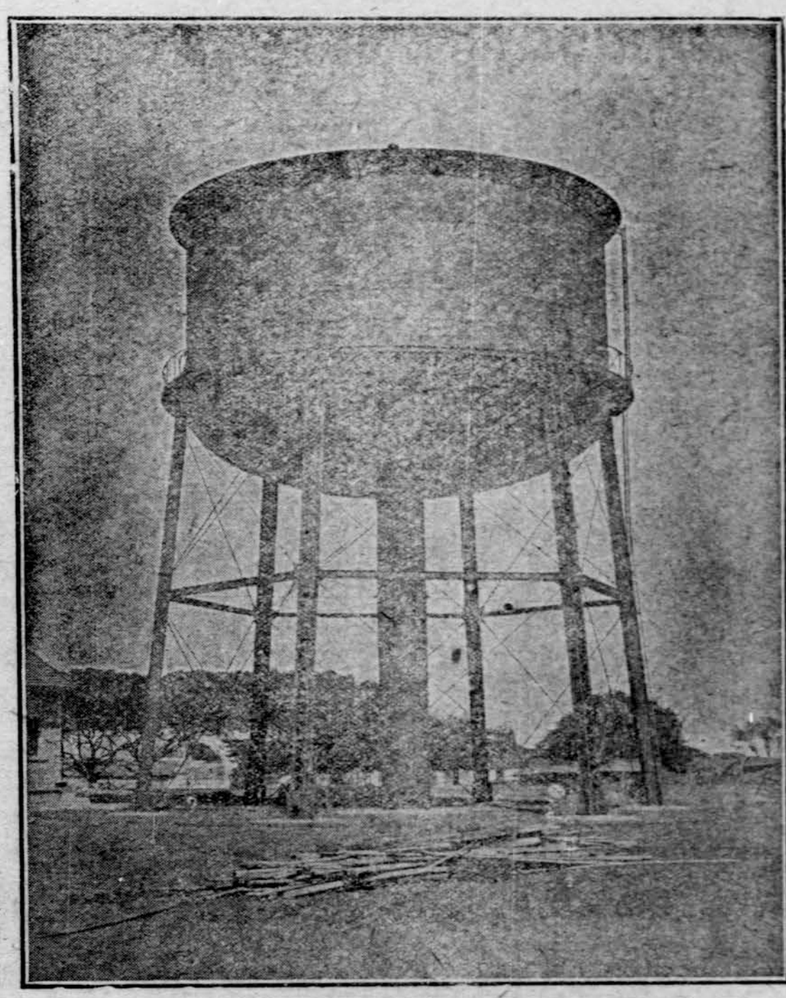
STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th August, 1918, was 29.865 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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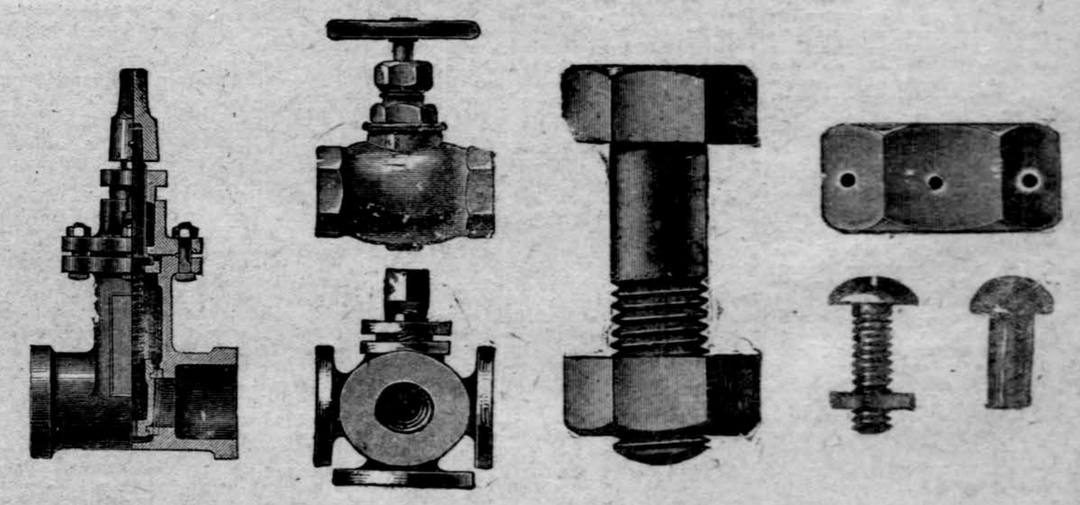
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